FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 195 *5 October 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

GDR's Hoffmann Addresses Pact Ideological Cadres [East Berlin] AA 1
GDR Security, Cooperation Group Visits Hungary [MTI] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

MBFR Talks Reopen in Vienna for 11th Year BB 1
34th Round May Be 'Difficult' [PAP] BB 1
West's April Proposal 'Setback' [ORF] BB 1
Bulgarian Speaks at Talks [BTA] BB 1
Hungary's Envoy Addresses Stockholm Talks [MTI] BB 2
CSSR Delegate New Head of Nonproliferation Body [CTK] BB 2

BULGARIA

Mladenov Addresses UN General Assembly 1 Oct [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Oct] C 1
Mladenov Meets With Venezuelan, Indian Colleagues C 5
Activities of Soviet Agriculture Official Cited C 6
Received by Filipov C 6
Meets With Doynov C 6
Signs Protocol on Talks C 6
Grigorov Speaks at GDR Anniversary Meeting C 6
Filipov Receives Libyan Agrarian Reform Minister C 7
Stoichkov Receives CSSR Cooperatives Chairman C 8
Leaders Message to Vietnam on Treaty Anniversary [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Oct] C 8
Central Committee Greets Senegal Party Congress [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Oct] C 9
Mikhaylov Addresses New Linguistics Society C 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Addresses UN General Assembly D 1
Hruskovic Lashes Out at U.S. Foreign Policy [Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Oct] D 3
Delays in Nuclear Plant Projects Cause Problems [RUDE PRAVO 26 Sep] D 4
Iranian Communist Party Continues Underground [Jirovec in Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Oct] D 5
Gerle, Soviet Minister Discuss Engineering Ties D 6
Josef Haman Receives Cuban CP Delegation D 6
Rohlicek Meets Hungarian Wages, Labor Minister D 6

Hoffmann Receives Indian TU Congress Leader D 7
Mongolian TU Delegation Arrives 4 October D 7
Growing Inventories Adversely Affect Economy D 7
[Bohus in RUDE PRAVO 2 Oct]
Hruskovic Notes Shortcomings in Rail Transport D 9
Korcak Addresses Dukla Anniversary Rally 4 Oct D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Meets Foreign Ministers in New York E 1
Meets With Shultz E 1
Meets Saudi, Other Ministers E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Oct]
CP Delegates Arrive for Anniversary Celebrations E 1
Krenz, Soviet Envoy at Event at Soviet Embassy E 3
Trade Protocol With Albania Signed for 1985 E 3
Swiss-Based Bank Consortium Grants 4-Year Loan E 4
[DPA]
Tisch Receives Lao TU Delegation in Berlin E 4
FDGB, Afghan TU Council Issue Communique E 4
Church Resolution on Family Visits, Missiles E 5
[DPA]
Honecker Receives New Angolan Ambassador E 5
Correction to Honecker Toast to Workers E 6
Briefs: Stoph, Sindermann Present Awards; E 6
Scientific Cooperation With France;
Donations for Afghanistan

HUNGARY

Reagan-Gromyko Meeting Results Analyzed F 1
[Varnai in NEPSZABADSAG 2 Oct]
Varkonyi Meets Shultz, Others in New York F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 3 Oct]
Soviet Cooperation Commission Meeting Concludes F 4
Netherlands Officials Discuss Economic Ties F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 28 Sep]
Faluvegi Departs for Talks With USSR's Baybakov F 4
Soviet Scientific Cooperation Reviewed F 5
Trade Protocol Signed With Albania 3 Oct [ATA] F 6
8-Month Figures for Production, Trade Reported F 6
Metallurgical Plant Halts Economic Decline F 7
National Conference on Public Culture Opens F 7

POLAND

Greek Relations Viewed Prior to Papandreou Visit G 1
[Boniecki]
Economic Delegates Comment on Talks With Italy G 2
CPSU Propaganda Delegation Visits 24-29 Sep G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Oct]
PRC Envoy Gives National Day Reception in Warsaw G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Oct]
PZPR's Bejger Receives Nicaraguan Military Group G 3
Jaruzelski Addresses Party Instructors 29 Sep G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Oct]

Former Solidarity Official 'Criticially Ill' [AFP] G 7
Briefs: Envoy to Pakistan Presents Credentials G 7

ROMANIA

SCINTEIA Editorial Marks PRC National Day [30 Sep] H 1
Coman Receives GDR Supreme Court President [SCINTEIA 30 Sep] H 3
Briefs: British Peace Movement Delegation H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Spiljak on Church Radicalization of Relations [POLITIKA 30 Sep] I 1
Kosovo Presidency Grants Amnesty to Applicants I 1
U.S. Ambassador Meets Officials on Kosovo Visit I 1
Nonaligned Ministers Meeting Held in New York I 2
Dizdarevic Meets Counterparts I 2
Togo President Holds Press Conference, Departs I 3
Djuranovic Sees Off Eyadema I 3
Libyan Brigadier Departs; Seen Off by Mamula I 4
Agreement With Albania on Visas for Officials I 4
Mid-1985 Completion of Shkoder Railway Expected [POLITIKA 28 Sep] I 4
Cukic: Why Does Bulgaria Jeopardize Relations? [BORBA 2 Oct] I 5
Trial of Pristina Bombers Begins 4 October I 6
SFRY Chamber on 1985 Socioeconomic Development I 8
Dolanc Urges Better Fire Prevention Awareness I 10
Briefs: Djuranovic Receives Envoy; I 11
New Croat Council Vice President

GDR'S HOFFMANN ADDRESSES PACT IDEOLOGICAL CADRES

LD281258 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Serivce in German 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The fourth international consultation between leading ideological cadres of the Main Political Administrations of the armies of the Warsaw Pact ended in the GDR Defense Ministry today. At a reception for the heads of the delegations, Minister of Defense Heinz Hoffmann reaffirmed the determination of all members of the National People's Army (NVA) to stand by the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, and to spare no effort to honorably fulfill all commitments to the alliance.

He left no doubt that peace and socialism are reliably protected at all times, and that the United States and the other NATO states will never achieve military superiority. Army General Heinz Hoffmann stressed that the Warsaw Pact states and their armies under the leadership of the fraternally linked Marxist-Leninist parties are strengthening their unity and cohesion. With greater and greater success, they are working with united strength to implement the peace strategy of the socialist community of states. All the enemy's attacks can do nothing to change this.

On behalf of those attending the consultations, the deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the CSSR Army, Lieutenant General [as heard] Jaroslav Klicha, stressed the great value of the meeting for further strengthening the comradeship-in-arms and for class commitment.

GDR SECURITY, COOPERATION GROUP VISITS HUNGARY

LD300452 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTA) -- Invited by the Hungarian National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, a delegation of the GDR Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, led by Professor Fritz Liebscher, chairman of the Committee, visited Hungary from September 25 to 29.

The delegation met Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Hungarian Committee, Vice-Chairman Janos Berecz, editor-in-chef of NEPSZABADSAG, Lutheran Bishop Zoltan Kaldy, president of the Lutheran World Federation. The representatives of the two committees discussed the state of the social movement struggling for the establishment of security and cooperation in Europe and preparations for the European social forum to be held in Brussels next February.

The GDR delegation also had talks in the National Peace Council, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute and met experts on security and cooperation in Europe and disarmament.

MBFR TALKS REOPEN IN VIENNA FOR 11TH YEAR

34th Round May Be 'Difficult'

LD282032 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 28 Sep 84

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 28: The 34th round of the eleven-year-old talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe began here yesterday after over a two-month summer break.

The round started in a tense international situation which has a negative influence on the climate of the talks. According to observers, the 34th round may prove, as did the previous one, to be difficult. The coming two and a half months, i.e., the period till December 13 when the round will end, will show how accurate these predictions have been.

Commenting on the opening of the 34th round, the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY noted that "in practice, the current round of negotiations is again starting from the point of departure. The encouraging fact is that the beginning of the round coincides with important events taking place at the U.N. session, especially the direct meeting of Andrey Gromyko with leading U.S. politicians.

"Observers are not surprised by the extremely cautious and laconic statements made by the participants of the 34th round. Should Gromyko's talks in the U.S. indicate the possibility for the improvement in the current Soviet-U.S. relations then also in Vienna one could hope for a better atmosphere around the debates at the Hofburg Palace," stated the daily.

West's April Proposal 'Setback'

AU041445 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1415 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna -- At the 375th session of the Vienna MBFR talks the East renewed its reproach that the proposal made by the West in April represented a "setback" for the 11-year old talks.

Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, today appealed to the NATO states to give up "military superiority" and the "policy of strength." A way for "honorable and equitable" agreements should be found. The West's assertions in regard to arms reduction were not in harmony with NATO's actual policy, he said.

Bulgarian Speaks at Talks

AU041958 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna, Oct 4 (BTA) -- At today's 375th plenary session of the Vienna talks on reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the floor was taken by the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Lyubomir Shopov.

He has pointed out that under the present complicated and dangerous international situation, when certain circles in the United States and NATO are seeking to impose a policy of confrontation, to undermine peace, when the West hinders the settlement of every major political issue, there is only one way to work out a turning point in international relations and this lies in the United States' abandoning their military superiority ambitions and in their stepping on the road of realistic policy aimed at honest decisions on equal footing through constructive negotiations.

He quoted the words of Mr Todor Zhivkov that under the present circumstances Bulgaria, together with the other states of the Warsaw Treaty, is making consistent efforts at implementing the peace initiatives of the socialist countries.

Mr Lyubomir Shopov has stressed that it is exactly the striving at achieving a mutually acceptable agreement for the strengthening of peace and security that underlies the position of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks. The achievement of accords in Vienna would be feasible provided the Western participants in deed, not words, cover their part of the road to constructive solution to the key questions for the reduction of the armed forces and the armaments in central Europe.

In conclusion the Bulgarian representative has said that the only way to measure up the political will of the Western participants in the Vienna talks can be their positive attitude towards the proposals of the socialist countries of 1983, which open up a direct road towards the possibilities to reduce the dangerous military confrontation in central Europe, towards the strengthening of security on our continent.

HUNGARY'S ENVOY ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD042324 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm, October 4 (MTI) -- Karoly Szigeti, Hungary's ambassador to Stockholm and head of the Hungarian delegation to the Stockholm conference, Thursday addressed the meeting:

"In the legally accepted code of conduct, the confirmation of the renunciation of the use of force -- to be achieved most effectively in an agreement proposed by the socialist countries -- is of particular importance."

The head of the Hungarian delegation interpreted Hungary's readiness to elaborate military confidence-building measures.

CSSR DELEGATE NEW HEAD OF NONPROLIFERATION BODY

LD012027 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva Oct 1 (CTK) -- Second session of a committee preparing a conference which will evaluate the implementation of the non-proliferation treaty was opened here today. Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Milos Vejvoda was unanimously elected president of the session.

The treaty of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the most important documents which have arisen from the disarmament talks up to now.

The preparatory committee will discuss mainly documents for the conference, which were prepared by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Secretariat.

MLADENOV ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1 OCT

AU031600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[Speech delivered by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at the UN General Assembly session in New York on 1 October]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman,

I congratulate you on the occasion of your election to the highranking post of chairman of the 39th UN General Assembly. In you, we are greeting an outstanding son of Africa, a representative of friendly Zambia. We are convinced that under your leadership, the world organization will adopt important decisions aimed at alleviating international tension and consolidating security and peace throughout the world.

I would like to convey my greetings to the delegation of Brunei Darusalam on the occasion of that country's admission to our organization.

Mr Chairman: An objective evaluation of the world situation shows that during the year that has elapsed, no positive changes have occurred in the international climate. There is even more: Considerably more serious manifestations of the increasing danger menacing all mankind, namely the threat of a devastating nuclear war, have emerged. This is entirely due to the actions of certain imperialist circles, above all, to those in the United States, which are conducting a confrontational policy and forcing the arms race, trying to achieve military superiority and to pursue a policy from a position of strength. They are interferring in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and subjecting them to a policy of state terrorism, menacing the independent development of the countries that have liberated themselves from colonialism in Asia, Africa, and Latin American, and fanning old hotbeds of tension as well as creating new ones. The imperialist forces have gone so far as to call into doubt the political realities existing in Europe since the end of World War II.

This course is not merely in contradiction with the people's real interests. It is openly hostile to their natural and legitimate striving to live in peace and to enjoy the right to determine their own destinies and their own path of further development. This course is aimed at stopping objective, historical processes and suppressing social progress as a whole.

Reality is such that it demands the coexistence of countries with different ideological differences in interestate relations and their transformation into basic principles of foreign policy is a meaningless and dagerous action. The attempts at political, economic, and diplomatic pressure upon the socialist countries, the conduct of unprecedently large-scale propaganda campaigns, which actually represent an actual psychological war, contribute even more to the deterioration of the international climate.

The attack is actually not only directed against the socialist countries, but against all those who reject the policy of hegemonism and "diktat" as inadmissible. Anyone who declares himself against this policy is considered "outlawed." Such "logic" in the century of nuclear missile weapons is extremely dangerous.

We consider and definitely reject as extremely destabilizing the concepts according to which peace can allegedly be preserved and international security even consolidated by implementing large-scale superrearmament programs. On the basis of such concepts, plans likely to create the real danger of Europe being transformed into a theater of nuclear war are being developed. Appeals and actions for creating the potential for the "first disarming strike" essentially represent preparations for such a war.

The commissioning of new types of weapons and mass destruction arms, the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and the plans to militarize outer space are not only far removed from consolidating peace and international security, but undermine it. These actions threaten the lives and future of everyone, including those initiating such actions.

The socialist community member-countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have stressed the fact on several occasions that the only sensible policy is the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This policy has proved its advantages and vital strength. It is in full conformity with the principles of the UN Charter and with contemporary international law. The question today is whether the NATO member-states are ready to adhere to this policy. The answer to this question will be decisive for the fate and future of all countries and peoples.

On several occasions we have confirmed our readiness for dialogue, for negotiations, based on the principles of equality and equal security. We are confirming this readiness today. We need constructive, practical steps for this purpose. We need realism as well as political will and a feeling of responsibility toward history as regards the fate of mankind. Specific actions aimed at preventing nuclear war are necessary, steps which are likely to exclude the very idea of such a war being admissible.

The only correct path leading toward the preservation of peace and the consolidation of international security is the immediate cessation of the arms race, the renunciation of all attempts to disrupt the existing military strategic balance, and the adoption of decisive steps for the reduction of the degree of military confrontation.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, recently stated: "The Warsaw Pact member-countries are not striving for military advantages. There is even more: We are ready to negotiate for reducing the armaments level and for gradually achieving complete disarmament. We are ready to develop and confirm a code of mutual relations between East and West, betweeen socialist and capitalist states, likely once and for all to eliminate the danger of a worldwide military conflict."

This is the approach of our country and of our allies to the most important problem of our epoch. This approach was brilliantly confirmed by a series of constructive proposals for the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements aimed at rescuing mankind from the nuclear threat, restraining the arms race, and adopting efficient disarmament measures with the final goal of attaining total disarmament worldwide.

These proposals continue to be valid. In our opinion, the present UN General Assembly session should contribute to the solution of such vitally important questions as the prevention of nuclear war and the guarantee of the peoples' rights to live in peace, as well as the question of the renunciation by all nuclear states of the first use of nuclear weapons, the freezing of nuclear arms, as well as the full and total banning of nuclear arms tests and the total banning of chemical weapons.

It is necessary to reliably prevent the plans for the militarization of outer space. The new proposal submitted by the USSR on the "use of space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind only" contains a very positive potential in this respect. The implementation of this proposal is likely to contribute to restraining the military threat and to the creation of additional opportunities for the limitation of the arms race.

Military confrontation in the sea and ocean territories involves great danger.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that we should promptly engage in negotiations for the limitation of maritime military activities, as well as for the limitation and reduction of naval weapons.

The interests of peace in the world demand that we remove the obstacles that led to the failure of the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Our final goal is to liquidate nuclear arms in Europe, as well as in all other parts of the globe.

The conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe is an important manifestation of a sensible approach to international relations. If the constructive approach should prevail at the Stockholm conference, it is likely to make an essential contribution to the improvement of the political atmosphere and to the strengthening of confidence and security, as well as to the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. It is precisely toward this goal that the large-scale proposals of the socialist countries are aimed, proposals among which the initiative to sign a treaty on the nonuse of force and maintenance of peaceful relations is of particular importance.

Mr Chairman, it is the peoples' most cherished aspiration to live in peace. This is confirmed by the expansion of the antiwar movement, which evokes a particular response in the world disarmament campaign conducted by the United Nations. The governments of numerous countries, as well as realistic statesmen and politicians aware of the danger of the annihilation of mankind, are seeking ways and means to eliminate and liquidate this danger. This is confirmed by the declaration of the state and government leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. The contribution of the Nonaligned Movement, which represents an important factor in international life for the consolidation of peace and security, also confirms this fact.

We would like to believe that in the long run, common sense and the feeling of responsibility will prevail, that peace-loving words will be followed by peace-loving deeds, and that an honest and constructive dialogue will be resumed.

This will be in the interest of all of us.

Mr Chairman, the fate of peace depends to an exceptionally great extent upon the peaceful and just settlement of international conflict situations and on the elimination of hotbeds of tension. We are witnessing numerous attempts of imperialism to force its "solutions" upon the people through the force of a military approach, solutions which are aimed at the establishment of imperialist domination in various parts of the globe. In this connection, we consider the Soviet proposal on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism as exceptionally topical and we support this proposal.

The recent development of events in the Middle East quite eloquently shows that this approach of military force, which is the core of Israel's policy and of the policy of Israel's supporters, is resolutely opposed by the peoples. Under these circumstances, it is beyond doubt that the correct path toward the settlement of the conflict is pointed out by the new Soviet proposal to convene an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

The increased military presence of NATO member-countries in the Persian Gulf evokes concern and, even more, increases tension in that area of the world, which is explosive anyhow.

Methods and means of terror and violence are also used in the approach to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean.

The intervention against Grenada and the constant pressure upon Cuba, the mining of ports and the subversive activities conducted against the sovereign state of Nicaragua, as well as the considerable military assistance to dictatorial regimes that enables them to oppress their own peoples and to commit crimes against them also confirm this fact.

The same despicable approach is used in other parts of the world. In the southern part of the African Continent, Namibia continues to suffer under the occupation of the Republic of South Africa, racism and apartheid are expanding and thriving undisturbed. In the southern Atlantic, tension is growing as a result of unresolved problems. So-called "small" colonial territories are refused the right of self-determination, while dangerous military activities are taking place in those territories.

The underclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues. It is necessary to stop interference in the affairs of this sovereign state so that the necessary conditions may be created to settle the situation around it on the basis of the well-known, constructive proposals submitted by the Afghanistan Government.

We entirely support the proposals of the DPRK to withdraw foreign troops from the peninsula and to unify the country by peaceful means and on a democratic basis.

We believe that we should start a constructive dialogue for the implementation of the idea of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in conformity with the proposals of the SRV, the LPDR, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Our principled stand remains unchanged as regards the settlement of the Cyprus problem in connection with preserving the territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus in the interest of both the Cypriot Greeks and Turks. This stand is in full conformity with our policy of peace, good neighborliness, and understanding in the Mediterranean and in the Balkans.

Mr Chairman, the policy of imperialism exerts a negative impact upon the the development of international economic relations as well. Sanctions, discrimination, and "diktat" are specific manifestations of the striving of certain circles in the West to transfer political tension to the sphere of international, economic relations. For the sake of achieving opportunistic, political goals, the traditional economic and trade relations that we have built up over many years are now being ruined.

Stubborn resistance opposes all efforts made within the United Nations and at other international economic economic relations on a just and democratic basis and to establish a new international economic order.

For more than 10 years, the socialist countries have waged a persevering struggle to implement the postulates of important documents, such as the Declaration and Program of Action for the Establishment of a New Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Obligations of Member-States, the International Development Strategy for the Eighties, and others. The question of stopping the exploitation of developing countries, of eliminating all discrimination in trade imposed because of differences in the socioeconomic systems, the implementation of the sovereign rights of all states to use their natural resources and all economic activities on their own territories to their own advantage, the limitation of negative results from the activities of transnational corporations, and others play a particularly important role in this respect.

The documents adopted by the Moscow summit conference of CEMA member-countries contain a realistic program for the improvement of international economic relations.

This program points out the correct method of solving the problem of development, a necessary condition for which are the definite elimination of the danger of nuclear war and the implementation of real measures in the disarmament sector.

Mr Chairman, Bulgaria recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in our country. For as long as 40 years, our country, having overcome its economic backwardness and the social disadvantages accompanying it, has been building up a socialist society whose chief goal is the wellbeing of our people. For as long as 40 years, Bulgaria has been conducting a consistent policy of peace, security, detente, good-neighborliness, and large-scale international cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

The implementation of the idea to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace is of exceptionally great importance. This is in the interest of all Balkan countries and is likely to represent an essential contribution to the consolidation of mutual trust and security in Europe. This initiative, which is enjoying wide support, has already been subjected to discussions and exchanges of opinions among the Balkan states. We are in favor of pursuing this process so that our stands may come increasingly closer and so that we may reach a common agreement on principle for the establishment of such a zone.

The proposals submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on signing bilateral agreements between all Balkan countries, including a good-neighborly relations code, are well known.

This policy of our country is based on sound principles. It is a continuation of our country's comprehensive approach to present-day international relations.

Mr Chairman, we are on the eve of the 40th anniversary of World War II, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerism and fascism, on the eve of the anniversary of the United Nations' founding. There is no doubt that over the past years the United Nations has adopted important, positive decisions, in accordance with its Charter, which have been tested by time and have proved their lasting effect. There is no doubt, in our opinion, that with collective efforts and the good will of all member-states, the noble goals for the sake of which our organization was established can and must be implemented.

Thank you for your attention.

MLADENOV MEETS VENEZUELAN, INDIAN COLLEAGUES

AU042032 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] New York, October 4 (BTA Corr) -- A meeting was held in New York between Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Mr Isidro Morales Paul, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela.

The two ministers reviewed the state of relations between Bulgaria and Venezuela. Stress was laid onthe need to make efforts for the further development of Bulgaro-Venezuelan relations, especially in the sphere of the economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation, as well as for the extending of their contractual and legal basis.

Topical international issues were discussed and special importance was attached to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basis. Backing was voiced to the Contadora Group in its efforts to attain a peaceful solution to the grave problems in the region.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr Gopalaswamy Parthasarathy, a member of India's government.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction the ascending development of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and India as result of the agreement between Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister. A desire was expressed at the meeting for the further extending and deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in various spheres.

The ministers informed each other about the main trends of the foreign political activity of their countries and found identity of views on a number of topical issues of the day. They underlined Bulgaria and India's determination to continue to be working actively towards safeguarding peace and consolidating world security, for developing international cooperation.

Stress was laid on the important role played in international life by the Non-Aligned Movement under India's chairmanship.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL CITED

Received by Filipov

AU042012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] On 4 October, Comrade Grisha Filipov received Leonid Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. During their talk, they voiced a positive evaluation of the two countries cooperation in the area of agricultural machine building to date, and ways to strengthen it, especially in the area of updating agricultural equipment with more powerful machines, were indicated. Questions related to further developing the scientific activity of Bulgarian and Soviet institutes in this area were also discussed.

Meets With Doynov

AU041539 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] On 4 October, Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Leonid Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Signs Protocol on Talks

AU042013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] On 4 October, a protocol was signed in Sofia on the talks conducted between the delegation of the National Agroindustrial Union and the Ministry of Machine Building, and the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. It was decided to expand cooperation during the period 1986-90 and the until the year 2000 at a more rapid rate. It was envisaged to expand cooperation in agricultural equipment supply and maintenance.

On the Bulgarian side, the document was signed by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union, and Toncho Chakurov, first deputy minister of machine building.

On the Soviet side the document was signed by Leonid Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

GRIGOROV SPEAKS AT GDR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU041906 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- A solemn meeting was held here today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic.

Mr Mitko Grigorov, the vice president of the State Council, delivered a speech.

Mr Mitko Grigorov emphasized that the founding of the GDR was an event of historic importance for the development of her people and of the whole European Continent, a brilliant proof of the power of socialism which now in the centre of capitalist Europe, in one of the then mightiest imperialist states. [sentence as received]

He also dwelt on the great economic and foreign political hardships that the revolutionary process in that country had to overcome. The workers had to strengthen their state and build socialism in the conditions of the cold war, when the imperialistic circles backed up by the USA were making incessant efforts to stiffle the first state of the German workers and peasants, Mr Mitko Grigorov said.

Noting that those efforts, historically doomed to failure, quite naturally underwent a complete collapse, the speaker noted: "Thanks to the all-round and selfless backing of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, the people of the GDR frustrated the imperialist encroachments and convincingly proved the invincibility of the Marxist-Leninist ideas on German soil as well."

Mr Mitko Grigorov underlined the historically short period during which the socialist social system won in the GDR. The country scored remarkable successes in developing her economy and culture, won a high international authority with her consistent peace foreign policy.

Elaborating on GDR's achievements in the various spheres of life, the speaker noted that the CMEA economic summit which worked out a long-term strategy for all-round deepening of specialization and joint production within the community, also opened up wide vistas to the GDR for the fulfillment of the decisions adopted at the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The corner stone in GDR's foreign policies is the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Mr Mitko Grigorov emphasized. Shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR ensured absolute security of her state borders, defended the socialist gains and the socialist future of her people.

He pointed out that in the conditions of the recently exacerbated international situation, especially after the deployment of the U.S. first nuclear strike missiles in certain Western European countries and above all in the FRG, the GDR is worthily fulfilling her international duty and is participating in the necessary response measures launched by the Warsaw Treaty.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 4 October repeats the same item and adds: "The meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Dimitur Stanishev, leaders of public and mass-political organizations, and deputy ministers"]

FILIPOV RECEIVES LIBYAN AGRARIAN REFORM MINISTER

AU041910 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, the head of the Bulgarian Government, received Mr Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, the secretary of the General People's Committee [GPC] for Land Reclamation and Land Reform of Libya, who is here in connection with the fifteenth session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Mr Grisha Filipov and the guest who chairs the Libyan side of the bilateral economic committee, exchanged views on a wide range of questions pertaining to reciprocal trade, economic and techno-scientific relations. Satisfaction was expressed with the fact that Bulgaro-Libyan economic relations were developing along an ascending line in accordance with the agreements reached during the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Importance was attached to the new forms of cooperation in a number of economy sectors and in particular to the possibilities for building small and average enterprises on Libyan territory with Bulgarian assistance.

The meeting was attended by Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, who chairs the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic committee.

STOLCHKOV RECEIVES CSSR COOPERATIVES CHAIRMAN

LD221138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of construction and architecture, (?had talks) yesterday in Sofia with Jindrich Zahradnik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Cooperatives, on the development of cooperation and the widening of the exchange of goods between the cooperative unions of both countries.

At the ame time, a protocol was signed in Sofia above the further development of cooperation between cooperative organizations of the two countries according to which both sides will continue to direct their attention to new forms of cooperation and the use of new technologies in cooperative industrial manufacture.

LEADERS MESSAGE TO VIETNAM ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU022052 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, and to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

Dearest Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to the State Council, and to the SRV Government, as well as to the people of Vietnam and to you personally, the most sincere, fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV.

The treaty that we signed initiated a new stage in the development of Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations. Our relations along party, state, and social lines have been enriched and our economic and scientific-technical cooperation has acquired new dimensions in settling the problems and accomplishing the tasks of accelerated development in both countries.

We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations, sealed by the treaty, will continue to develop and intensify in the future, too, for the sake of both our people's interest and of peace, and socialism.

We take advantage of this opportunity to wish you and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people new successes in socialist construction and in transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

May the indestructible and fraternal Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship strengthen and develop in the future!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SENEGAL PARTY CONGRESS

AU022112 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 84 p 7

[Report on BCP Central Committee greetings message to the First Congress of the Senegal Independence and Labor Party, read by Trifon Pashov, member of the BCP Central Committee and leader of the BCP delegation to the congress on 30 September in Dakar]

[Excerpts] Trifon Pashov conveyed ardent greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to the delegates at the First Congress of the Senegal Independence and Labor Party. He conveyed the ardent greetings of the Bulgarian Communists to all members of the party and to its supporters, expressing wishes for successful and fruitful work at this highest-ranking forum.

The greetings message pointed out that the present-day exceptionally complicated, tense, and explosive situation in the world is a result of the policy of the insane armaments race conducted by imperialism, and primarily by U.S. imperialism; it is the result of the development of new super-rearmament programs, including projects for the militarization of outer space and of efforts to achieve military superiority over the countries where real socialism exists. The most reactionary militarist circles in the West, headed by the Reagan administration, most grossly interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign, independent states and maintain and fan hotbeds of tension and conflict in the Middle East, Central America, Africa, and especially in the south of Africa, as well as in other areas of our world.

In conducting a peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to the implementation of the socialist countries' peace program by devoting particular efforts to maintaining good-neighborly relations of cooperation in the Balkans and for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Loyal to its international duty, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported and will continue to support the newly liberated states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as all peoples struggling for democratic freedoms and social justice, for the liquidation of the last remnants of capitalism, racism, and apartheid on the African Continent. We firmly support the rights of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa in their heroic struggle for national and social liberation under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress -- the greetings message further declared.

Traditional relations of friendship and cooperation exist between the BCP and the Senegal Independence and Labor Party, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation stated in closing his speech. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, I would like to declare that we will do everything within our power in the future, too, for the constant expansion and intensification of these relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the sake of further rallying the international communist and workers movement, as well as all progressive and democratic forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace and security throughout the world.

MIKHAYLOV ADDRESSES NEW LINGUISTICS SOCIETY

AU042026 Sofia BTA in English 1408 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA) -- The founding congress of the Bulgarian Philogists's Society was held here today. It assembles teachers, scholars, lecturers, writers, journalists and translators.

"One of the basic tasks of the society is the preservation of the purity of the Bulgareian language, the defence of its wealth and increasing the linguistic culture of the Bulgarian. The Bulgarian language is one of the richest Slavonic languages, actually the only analytical Slavonic language" said Academician Pantaley Zarev, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

A message of greetings of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the congress, read by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Central Committee, stresses that the society should rally the efforts of all its members in a sphere with key significance for the construction of the socialist culture. "The society should work for the further enrichment of linguistics, of literary history and criticism and the study of folklore in line with the demands of the modern Bulgarian society and in line with the prospects of its development", reads the message of greetings in part. It notes also that a duty of prime importance for the society should be to act as an uncompromising advocate of the purity and the beauty of the Bulgarian language. Conviction is expressed in the message that the Bulgarian philologists will work consistently and indefatigably for promoting Bulgaristics in the world, that the society will become a centre of patriotism and socialist internationalism.

One of the society's tasks will be the teaching of the Bulgarian language abroad. At present there are fifty universities in the world with Bulgarian lecturers working in them to staff Bulgarian language and literature chairs.

After the congress there will be held a national conference, the first of its kind, on the tasks of Bulgarian linguistics. The congress will discuss a programme to encompass the Bulgarian linguistics in its entire complexity: Modern Bulgarian language, Bulgarian dialectology, onomastics, general, south-European, Balkan and Slavonic linguistics. In drafting the programme, special attention was focused on initiatives to preserve the purity of the Bulgarian language. Not long ago the same question was discussed by the Standing Commission on spiritual values with the Natonal Assembly, where stress was being laid on the public's anxiety over the state of the language in the mass media.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD042343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] And now we shall acquaint you with the content of the speech of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, delivered during the general discussion at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly:

In the introduction of his speech, he spoke about the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism and the coming anniversary marking the end of World War II. He said that the common will of nations not to allow this disaster to be reported led to the founding of the United Nations. The CSSR, one of the founding members, has always consistently strived for the fulfillment of the noble ideals of the UN Charter in the interest of the preservation and reinforcement of world peace and the advancement of all-round cooperation among nations. During the following 4 decades we actively supported the United Nations in its irreplaceable peace activity and continue this support.

Minister Chnoupek went on to recall that in the current tense situation in the world, nations need the United Nations as a universal institution of the world system of collective security no less than at the time of its foundation. This has been confirmed by this year's general discussions, which have thus far been a demonstration of justified concern over international development, which is replete with unfavorable trends. During the short period of this year, the feverish arms race has spiraled to unprecedented heights and the stock of nuclear arms has become so huge that it is sufficient to destroy the whole world many times over.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said in this connection that the most reactionary imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, are directly responsible for this state of affairs. These circles are pushing through a policy of force, hegemonism, diktat, state terrorism, the achievement of military superiority, inflaming hotbeds of tension and nonrespect for concluded treaties. Tension was particularly worsened after the deploment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as these are qualitatively new nuclear first-strike strategic weapons. Therefore, the CSSR, with its allies, had to adopt corresponding retaliatory defensive measures -- the deployment of systems of operational-tactical missiles of increased [zvyseny] range.

International relations were further worsened by continuation of imperialist plans aimed at achieving strategic superiority and at preparing for nuclear war in outer space and the program of the development and production of means for the militarization of outer space.

The general situation was also unfavorably influenced by the hazardous statements in connection with the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, which cast doubt on the postwar division of Europe. The authors of these irresponsible statements jeopardize the very bases of European peace because everybody knows that any attempt to revise European borders, guaranteed by the whole potential of the socialist community, is historically condemned to failure in advance.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said the situation was further aggravated by impact of the abovementioned statement on the forces which never came to terms with fascism's defeat and Europe's postwar order, that is, the encouraging effect on West German revanchism, which is now putting forth unrealizable demands with the direct patronage of the highest state and governmental representatives of the FRG.

It is necessary to deny room for such confrontational steps, to eliminate their impact and to control prejudices in views, and controllable problems in relations, [vladnutelne vztahove problemy] to an objectively just criterion -- to the basic interest of mankind and one's own nation, to the return to detente, to lasting peace. The CSSR is always ready to contribute to such a course in coordination with the socialist countries, said Bohuslav Chnoupek.

In this connection, he repeated the extensive set of important peace initiatives of the socialist community directed toward agreement on the most weighty problems of our times. Above all, these are the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of January 1983, in the Moscow Declaration of June 1983, and in the declaration from the CEMA summit meeting this June. He also mentioned the words of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak that the socialist community member-states, with their initiatives and proposals, strive to achieve a constructive solution of international problems, return to the path of detente, and overcome the crisis situation and hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world on the basis of honest and equal talks, equal and identical security.

On behalf of the CSSR, Minister Chnoupek expressed the readiness to assess and adopt any impulse directed away from the nuclear abyss. Here we proceed from the justified prerequisite that the improvement of the international situation is possible only via a serious and active dialogue, carried out in the spirit of responsibility for the destiny of mankind. The immediate and the most important task, that of averting the danger of nuclear war, can be implemented in the same way.

The CSSR is emphatically calling for an immediate halt to the nuclear arms race and for the adoption of effective measures for the reduction of stockpiled nuclear arms until they are completely liquidated. We consider as exceptionally important the freezing of nuclear arms by the states that possess such weapons as well as the adoption of the pledge by the nuclear powers that have not done so not to use nuclear weapons first. We are for preparing and concluding an agreement on the complete and general ban of nuclear arms tests and for reinforcing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and achieving its universal acceptance.

Along with nuclear disarmament, we view the prevention of the expansion of the arms race to outer space as an exceptionally topical issue, said Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek. He fully supported the important new initiative of the USSR delivered at the session by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, on the adoption of an historic pledge by all states to secure the use of the cosmos for purely peaceful purposes and for the welfare of mankind that could lead to the future founding of a world organization for this purpose.

The Czechoslovak representative went on to speak about the active approach of our country at the Geneva disarmament conference as well as at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. He also pointed out one of the important common initiatives of the countries of the Warsaw Pact -- the proposal to open talks with the NATO countries on mutually freezing military expenditures and subsequently reducing them.

He also devoted attention to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe where, along with our allies, we strive to overcome the deep stagnation caused by the West. In the interest of a positive step forward on all disarmament issues, at this General Assembly the CSSR will, as in previous years, be further developing the ideas of the declaration on international cooperation for achieving the aims of disarmament, adopted in 1979 on our initiative.

Minister Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the General Assembly should also provide new impetus for the effort directed toward securing peaceful relations between states and strengthening mutual trust. He fully supported the new and highly topical proposal of the Soviet Union that the United Nations categorically condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism, which is diametrically opposed to the basic norms of international law anchored in the UN Charter.

In the next part of his speech, he paid attention to the solution of the persisting conflicts and hotbeds of tension in the world. He emphasized the good timing and importance of the July appeal of the USSR for an immediate renewal of the collective international effort to put matters right in the Middle East, and spoke in favor of ending the Iraqi-Iranian conflict as soon as possible and for solving conflicts through political means. He emphatically rejected the interference in the affairs of Cuba, the escalation of aggressive militarist actions against Nicaragua, and the aggression against Grenada. He fully supported the effort of the Contadora Group for a peaceful and just solution of the conflict in Central America, as well as the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Government for improving relations in South Asia. He confirmed solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in their fight to defend freedom and independence and to establish peace in the area, and supported the proposals of the DPRK for a peaceful unification of Korea.

At the close of his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek returned to the declaration adopted at the CEMA member-countries meeting in Moscow this June. Those taking part spoke with one voice for the adoption of effecitve measures for doing away with any exploitation and confirmed their firm determination to develop fruitful economic, trade, and scientific-technological contacts with all willing states. In the spirit of this policy, we further develop our contacts with Western countries and, under conditions of well-ordered relations, are continuing a dialogue that bring undoubtable constructive results with most of them. At the same time, however, we openly declare that the deployment of new first-strike weapons in some Western European countries must certainly unfavorably affect our relations with them. However the present time demands that we develop, defend, and strengthen the bases of world peace and security. Therefore, the CSSR continues to be ready to follow this path.

HRUSKOVIC LASHES OUT AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

AU022034 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 84 p 2

[CTK report on a speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered in Prague on 29 September at a gala gathering marking the Day of Czechoslovak Railroad Workers]

[Excerpt] Comrade M. Hruskovic addressed himself to the development of the international situation. He noted that the working people of our fatherland are disquieted through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles, by the unfavorably developing situation in the struggle to preserve the peace and security of nations of the world. On the basis of facts, the declarations of Western propaganda about the peace-loving nature of the United States, about the "willingness to begin talks with the USSR," the assertions that the White House "has been displaying goodwill and halting" the crusade against and the gross attacks on socialism, show themselves to be only a propagandist manipulation of the public, of the American public as well as of the public abroad, a manipulation that is intensifying as the presidential elections draw nearer.

But if we judge according to actual deeds, then the U.S. Government is against discussing the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the CEMA States on Concluding a Treaty on Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and on Maintaining Peaceful Relations Between the Two Military-Political Blocs. Washington does not wish to stop the feverish arms buildup and curb it, it does not wish to go over to achieving a military-strategic equilibrium on ever lower levels, nor does it wish an improvement of the international situation. It does not want to ratify the treaties of 1974 and 1976 on restricting underground tests of nuclear weapons and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; it also refuses to resume the negotiations on a total and universal ban of nuclear weapons' tests, and rejects the Soviet proposals to start talks on banning chemical weapons and the militarization of outer space.

The United States continues its campaign of intimidation with the "Soviet military threat" and foists upon its NATO partners and extensive feverish arms buildup, forces them to stockpile chemical weapons, and prepares to deploy neutron warheads in Europe. Washington also regards the so-called "military augmentation" ["dozbrojeni"] of NATO with nuclear missiles to be an instrument of pressure, with the objective of dragging the West European allies into American adventures in various parts of the world.

The hopes of American strategists that they will exhaust us with the feverish arms buildup and then dictate their will to socialism are unfulfillable. They are being refuted by the entire history of the Soviet state and the socialist community.

DELAYS IN NUCLEAR PLANT PROJECTS CAUSE PROBLEMS

AU031130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Vratislav Coufal, leading secretary of the CPCZ District Committee in Trebic; Frantisek Balaz, chairman of the all-enterprise CPCZ organization at the construction site of the Dukovany nuclear power plant; and RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jan Trihlarik: "Work Needs Cooperation To Be Successful"]

[Excerpts] Because of the delayed start-up of the V-2 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice and the first block of the Dukovany nuclear power plant, our power-generating industry is facing a complicated situation. We are forced to more extensively rely on the conventional steam power stations, which not only negatively affect the environment, but also make us utilize brown coal at the expense of the coming generations. Under these circumstances, we are also unable to adhere to the planned schedules for the general overhaul and conversion of the steam power plants for the burning of lower-quality fuel for generating heat and electricity. As a result of delays in the construction of nuclear power plants, miners have already had to extract an additional 3 million metric tons of coal this year. That does not signify anything good. Whereas it is customary practice in the world to extract about 0.5 percent of coal reserves a year, and in the Soviet Union only 0.2 percent, we have to use up 3.5 percent of our coal reserves in a single year.

The decisive task in Dukovany this year will be to prepare the first block for production start-up so that the first turbogenerator can be linked up [to the power grid] by 15 December 1984. At the same time, construction and assembly work will have to be carried out in such a way as to establish conditions for commissioning the other power-generating blocks on schedule owing to delays in the assembly of technological equipment, the situation at the other blocks is such that they cannot fulfill the important role in power generation that the plan foresees for them next year and in the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

After all, compared with the situation of the first block last year, the second block is lagging far behind this year.

Crucial for successful progress in the construction of the other blocks are deliveries of steam generators, volume compensators [kompenzator objemu], and large-capacity containers. These deliveries should enable the construction workers to continue their work in the most important areas. The construction workers are drawing on the experiences acquired during the construction of the first block, but the machine builders are slowing them down greatly in their work. All participants in the project must exert maximum efforts to fulfill all the commitments they adopted at the recent aktiv of all contractors. This is the only way to make sure that the first turbogenerator will be linked up by 15 December this year.

IRANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONTINUES UNDERGROUND

AU031758 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 84 p 6

[Petr Jirovec article: "Iranian Communists Resisting Reprisals; on the Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Party of Iran"]

[Text] We are recalling the 43d anniversary of the founding of the People's Party of Iran (TUDEH). There are not many political parties in the world upon which the brutality of regimes has fallen with such cruelty as upon TUDEH. Thousands of loyal communists disappeared forever in the prisons and torture chambers of the monarchist regime. But not even the most cruel blows discouraged them from fighting for the rights of Iran's working people.

TUDEH emerged on 1 October 1941 as the direct successor of the Communist Party of Iran, founded as far back as 1920. On the basis of the law against communism, Shah Reza unleashed mass reprisals against the Communist Party and its supporters. The Communist Party had to go underground; and it was only when a certain detente took place in political life and the progressive forces in the country were activated that the new party of Iranian Communists emerged -- TUDEH.

During the first postwar years, it became a significant political force in the country. Its representatives were elected to the Iranian Parliament and were appointed to the government. However, because of their consistent policy in the interests of the working people, the Iranian Communists again became a thorn in the side of local reactionary forces. Domestic reaction pushed through a ban on the publication of the TUDEH newspapers and periodicals. In 1949, TUDEH was outlawed and subjected to several waves of reprisals. In 1962, practically all leading officials of the party were thrown into the dark prisons of the shah's regime. But the convictions of the Iranian Communists could not be broken. TUDEH gradually restarted its activities and worked underground up to the year 1979. The party's unbreakable activity greatly contributed to the downfall of the monarchist shah regime.

As one of the authors of the revolutionary transformations in Iran, TUDEH welcomed the people's antimonarchist and anti-imperialist Islamic revolution in 1979 and recognized the significance of its foreign and domestic policies. It appreciated and continues to appreciate the positive changes carried out in the course of the revolution in Iran. Its policy was decisive in the neutralization of many plots against the revolution and against the newly created young Islamic Republic of Iran.

The party's policy, which is striving to realize the "Imam's line" -- it also envisaged the continuation and deepening of the revolution in the social sphere -- evoked the hatred and anger of the counterrevolutionary forces represented by the grande bourgeoisie, large estate owners, politicians linked to the West, and their conservative religious protectors. At the beginning of 1983, as had happened many times in the past, the Iranian Communists faced cruel reprisals by the ruling circles in the country. The party's leadership was thrown into prison; and last year, on 4 May, the party was officially disbanded. Its activity was called "illegal and counterrevolutionary." The Iranian Communists once again went underground. The Foreign Committee, and later the new Central Committee of TUDEH (and, after all, even the foreign bourgeois press), called the statements and so-called confession of the imprisoned officials a confession extorted by torture, a fabricated and staged confession.

The conviction and will of the Iranian Communists cannot be broken. Their fight continues despite the extremely difficult conditions of underground work. The Central Committee declarations document TUDEH's effort to achieve social justice in the country through a determined struggle against domestic reaction and imperialism and for peace throughout the world.

GERLE, SOVIET MINISTER DISCUSS ENGINEERING TIES

LD041256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In Prague today, Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle received Soviet Minister of Machine Building Vyacheslav Bakhirev. They talked about deepening economic cooperation between the two countries, and above all, cooperation and specialization in engineering.

JOSEF HAMAN RECEIVES CUBAN CP DELEGATION

LD011414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Today, Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Pedro Ross Leal, candidate member of the Central Committee and chief of a department, at the end of its study visit to the CSSR.

The Cuban guests have been here learning about our experience of party work in ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress in railway, road, water, air transport and communications. In a comradely talk, they discussed the implementation of methods and forms of party work in these sectors. They also discussed opportunities for further developing cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba in the sphere of transport and communications.

ROHLICEK MEETS HUNGARIAN WAGES, LABOR MINISTER

LD012226 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, received Albert Racz, minister chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor of the Hungarian People's Republic in Prague today. Their conversation concerned the questions of the development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere. The two representatives also briefed each other on the implementation of the measures in the sphere of social welfare.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES INDIAN TU CONGRESS LEADER

LD282219 Prague CTK in English 1657 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 28 (CTK) -- Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffmann received here Friday General Secretary of the All Union Trade Union Congress (AITUC) Indrajit Gupta who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The Indian guest spoke about the present development of internal-political and economical situation in his country and about preparations of an Asian trade union conference.

The two representatives exchanged views on the present international political situation, on the role of trade unions in the struggle for peace and discussed further cooperation between the two trade unions and their contribution to further development of WFTU's activities.

MONGOLIAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 OCT

LD041549 Prague in English 1222 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions headed by its chairman Bat-Ochiryn Lubsantseren, member of the People's Great Hural Presidium, arrived here today for an official visit, at the invitation of the Czechoslovok Council of Trade Unions.

GROWING INVENTORIES ADVERSELY AFFECT ECONOMY

AU041137 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Engineer Bohus Snopek: "Let Us Handle Inventories More Economically; The Accumulation of Tied-Up Resources Is Doing the Economy No Good"]

[Text] Circulating capital goods and inventories are one of the prerequisites of production and its smooth course. They are an outcome of the production process and the creation of resources of economic growth. The nature of the inventories, from the viewpoint of their volume and structure, is, of course, not irrelevant. At the end of last year, the volume of inventories in the CSSR totalled Kcs461 billion. In addition, noninvoiced work and deliveries amounted to kcs140 billion. The largest inventories were in industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as in domestic trade.

Industry accounts for about 45 percent of circulating capital goods and inventories. Some two-thirds of industry's inventories are concentrated in engineering enterprises; these are mostly inventories of materials and unfinished or finished products. About 10 percent of industrial inventories are in the food industry and another 10 percent in ferrous metallurgy. In both cases, inventories of materials account for about 50 percent of all inventories. In agriculture, livestock accounts for 57 percent of all inventories. The remaining inventories are mostly made up of stored materials and products. In domestic trade, the most important inventories are those of industrial merchandise, especially textiles in the retail trade network.

Over the past 5 years, the amount of circulating capital goods and inventories in the Czechoslovak economy has increased Kcs121 billion, that is, 35.6 percent. The growing number of unfinished projects in the national economy and the slow completion of projects have been reflected in the growth of non-invoiced work and deliveries, which have increased by Kcs38 billion over those 5 years. The largest influence on the growth of production inventories has been the growing volume of diverse materials in warehouses or en route. Sales stocks of products and merchandise make up about one-third of all inventories.

The dynamism of inventories development in the Czechoslovak economy has exceeded the growth rate of social production. Inventories now account for 33.8 percent of social product, compared with 30.3 percent in 1975. The volume of inventories as a proportion of created national income increased from Kcs73 per Kcs100 of national income in 1975 to Kcs91 in 1983.

Great resources are tied up in inventories. For example, in 1973 operation credits for financing inventories of economic organizations in the CSSR amounted to Kcs73.3 billion, and operation credits for financing non-invoiced work and deliveries to Kcs13.3 billion. In the past 3 years, the credits for inventories have increased by Kcs12.4 billion and credits for non-invoiced work and deliveries by Kcs1.6 billion

Circulating capital goods and inventories are one of the results of the production process and form a part of the utilization of created resources, the accumulation fund, and the volume of utilized national income. They affect the ratio between gross investment and net national product; the development of the national economy; and the growth of the public's material standard of living.

The share of inventories (without non-invoiced work and deliveries) in proportion to the utilized national income increased from 73.1 percent in 1975 to 95.1 percent last year. The share of inventories in the utilized national income and the growing accumulation of inventories confirm that large material resources are being amassed and tied up in enterprise warehouses. Formidable resources are tied up in accumulated and wholly unutilized inventories. This unused potential of the Czechoslovak economy's further development is also borne out by the volume of inventories that the enterprises do not need to fulfill their tasks. The volume of these excess inventories increased from Kcs1.4 billion in 1981 to Kcs2.3 billion last year.

Excess inventories in industrial enterprises amounted to almost Kcs2 billion; in the building industry to Kcs192 million; in the transportation sector to Kcs55 million; and in the distribution system to Kcs51 million. Excess inventories were also to be found in some nonproduction branches of the economy, such as science and research.

The liquidation of excess inventories would reduce total inventories in the national economy and thus release tied-up material and financial resources that could be used for the economy's further development. The best way of doing this would be to return such inventories to the reproduction process. The utilization of these possibilities could be aided, for example, by an increase in the free transfer of inventories, which amounted to Kcs37 million in CSSR economic organizations in 1983. Of this, the construction sector accounted for about Kcs20 million and industry for about Kcs12 million.

The aforementioned data show the relatively great dynamism of the development of circulating capital goods and inventories compared with the development of basic macroeconomic indicators. This fact bears witness to the growth of excess inventories, which is reflected in the effectiveness of the entire reproduction process and adversely affects the development of the Czechosloak economy.

A more economical handling of inventories would make it possible to raise the growth rate of production and the creation of national income and, through the increase of net national product, would also make it possible to raise the public's standard of living.

HRUSKOVIC NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN RAIL TRANSPORT

LD300416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Abridged version of address by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at Prague celebration of Railway Workers Day on 29 September -- recorded]

[Text] It has become a good custom on the occasion of Railway Workers Day for us to express the recognition and appreciation of the party and all of society for the deserving work of railway employees who contribute to our society's development in every trade and branch. We appreciate the results that you have achieved in transport in implementing the resolutions of the 16th congress. Nevertheless, the bland statement that public transport has fully met the transport needs of the national economy is not sufficient. We must give special praise to the fact that the results achieved by transport workers are much more favorable than in the past. We give full recognition to the fact that in the various transport sectors, operations no major fluctuations have arisen. Tasks have been carried out more efficiently and with smaller material and manpower inputs. It is a pity that the provision of smooth transport has not yet become a matter of course in certain cases, where transport tasks are not being fulfilled smoothly but are built up for the last part of the month or year. This trend has become particularly unfavorable in the fulfillment of export tasks. Now, when it is necessary to ensure the transport of additional quantities of coal and agricultural produce, shortages of freight cars become evident, and the reason for this is the underexploitation of transport capacity in other months.

In contrast to this, we have achieved good results in transporting bulk minerals, especially coal. The regular turnaround and loading of freight cars, and in particular the smooth dispatch of trains, have helped to create good conditions for increased coal extraction, and thereby for ensuring energy supplies for the national economy and domestic consumers. Therefore, we appreciate the good cooperation between railway workers and miners. On the other hand, good results in the past period commit us to fulfilling our tasks in delivering fuel supplies this year, too. This is a serious and important task, and a crucial one for the smooth course of the entire economy. Let us not forget that the coming winter will not necessarily be as mild as in the last few years, and that is why we must use every day in responsible preparation for our winter work in all transport workplaces and in other branches.

Unfortunately, we can only point to partial success in the case of passenger transport, where serious shortcomings primarily persist in the cleanliness of trains, in information available to passengers, and in the quality of work by certain passenger train staff. We appreciate the efforts of those collectives that manage to provide a pleasant environment for passengers, and we rightly criticize the fact that on the whole we are still not providing exemplary passenger train service well-equipped and clean overnight quarters and station amenities, and further services which ought to be a self-evident part of the high standard of living in a socialist society. It must be added that the notion of pleasant travel conditions includes cleanliness around railway tracks and stations, above all on the main routes, because this, too, is a reflection of the value attached to the work of railwaymen not only by us, but by visitors from abroad.

All this continues to be a concern of party and state bodies, as well as the public at large. Therefore, railway transport managers must make their contribution to tackling these problems in a more purposeful and resourceful way.

KORCAK ADDRESSES DUKLA ANNIVERSARY RALLY 4 OCT

LD042244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A festive rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army Day was held in Prague today. Vaclav Klement reports:

The auditorium of Prague's Vinohrady Theater was filled with workers and youth of the capital and members of our People's Army today. They welcomed the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the federal government, and the Ministry of National Defense led by Josef Korcak, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Government. In a festive address, he expressed deep thanks for the mass heroism of the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, through which our freedom was redeemed and the friendship and alliance of our own and Soviet people was sealed with blood. He emphasized that Dukla is among the most progressive traditions of our nations and represents the lasting legacy and pledge to continue to strengthen the unity of the Army and the people and to strengthen, develop, and defend our socialist homeland. Comrade Korcak said.

[Begin Korcak recording] Forty years have passed since the historical events at Dukla. In the life of nations and states, that is not a long time. The path to the present was not easy and simple. Along the way we achieved convincing successes because we had the wishes of whole generations of workers as our basis; we found our support in lasting values and dearly bought experiences of the national liberation struggle; we acted in harmony with the interests of the people and always remembered the socialist perspective. We can be justifiably proud of the results achieved. The nations of our country, under the leadership of the CPCZ, made a fundamental revolutionary change possible. The life of the Czech and Slovak people changed. There is no sphere in which the fruits of social progress and the work of our socialist epoch cannot be seen. New generations have grown up that have not known poverty or the wolflike morality of capitalism. This reality, however, did not materialize by itself. It was born out of sharp class conflict; it is the (?result) of the everyday, selfless efforts of millions. It expresses the determination to live better today than yesterday, not to spare any effort for the defense of socialism's gains, and to selflessly prepare for future successes. We are not satisfied with what has been achieved; we cannot live in the past. The guarantees for the fulfillment of our plans include new acts of creativity; heroism in overcoming current obstacles; the ability to think and act using the yardstick of the socialist community; actively contributing to the development of the CEMA economy; and revolutionism in everyday work, in implementing scientific and technological progress, and in the defense of the peoples' socialist gains. [end recording] At the close of his festive address, Comrade Korcak said that to fulfill the legacy of Dukla means to consistently realize the conclusions of the 16th party congress, particularly in strengthening the defense capability of our socialist homeland. This means to continue developing the cooperation and friendship of the Czechoslovak People's Army with the Soviet Army and with the armies of the other countries of the Warsaw Pact in the interest of preserving peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe. Following Comrade Korcak's speech, the participants at the gathering were greeted by the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, Lieutenant General Grigoriy Borisov. He congratulated them on the anniversary of the Dukla battle. The festive gathering continued with cultural events.

FISCHER MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

Meets With Shultz

LD050215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations/New York, 4 October (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, within the framework of his activities on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, met for a talk with George Shultz, American secretary of state.

Concerning the course of the talk, Oskar Fischer told journalists: "We talked about questions of international relations and about the relations between the GDR and the United States. The talk was weighty in substance and the tone calm, open, and business-like. Naturally, I pointed out that more missiles do not yield more security."

Meets Saudi, Other Ministers

AU031455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] New York (ADN) -- On Monday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with counterparts from various countries at the UN General Assembly in New York. During a friendly meeting with Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the good development of relations. These relations have always received new impulses from regular meetings at the high and highest levels. The politicians had an intensive exchange of views on questions of the 39th General Assembly and agreed that the securing of peace and detente must be given great attention.

At a meeting with the Algerian foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations and express their firm intention to further develop these relations to their mutual benefit.

Oskar Fischer had another friendly meeting with his counterpart, Antoine Ndinga-Oha, from the People's Republic of the Congo. The Congolese foreign minister expressed thanks for the solidarity of the GDR with the liberation struggle of the African peoples. Also on Monday, a meeting took place between Oskar Fischer and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati at which the level of bilateral relations was discussed.

A talk marked by mutual understanding and held in a friendly atmosphere was conducted by Foreign Minister Fischer and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal. It was the first meeting between government representatives of the two states.

CP DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD050855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin 4 Oct (ADN) -- The following arrived in Berlin on Thursday to attend celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR:

The delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) is headed by Politburo member Makineni Basavapunniah. Politburo member Samar Mikherjee is a member of the delegation.

The delegation of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] is headed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. Candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the president, Kapuka Nauyala, and Central Committee member Festus Naholo are delegation members.

The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique is headed by Mario Machungo, member of the Politburo of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of planning. Julio Concalo Braga, ambassador ofthe People's Republic of Mozambique to the GDR, and Goncalves Sengo, department head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are delegation members.

The delegation of the Turkish Communist Party is headed by Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the Central Committee.

The party and government delegation of the Peopole's Republic of Angola is headed by candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party of Angola Kundy Payhama. Joaquim Antonio Carlos dos Reis Junior, political staff member in the Defense and Security Department of the Central Committee is a delegation member.

The party and government delegation of Algeria is headed by Zaytuni Maasoudi, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian Party of the National Liberation Front and minister of light industry.

The delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party is headed by Odd S. Karlsen, member of the Central Committee. Finn Pettersen is a delegation member.

Member of the Politburo of the Left Party-Communist (Sweden) Bror Engstroem is attending.

The delegation of the Labor Party-Communists (Sweden) is headed by Rune Pettersson, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Central Committee member Jerry Gunnarsson is a delegation member.

Henry Winston, national chairman of the U.S. Communist Party is attending.

The delegation of the African National Congress [ANC] (South Africa) is headed by ANC General Secretary Alfred Nzo. Andrew Mashaba, staff member of the ANC headquarters, and Anthony Mongalo, head of the ANC mission in the GDR, are delegation members.

The delegation of the Greek Communist Party is headed by Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Yeoryios Trikallinos, Central Committee member, is a delegation member.

Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party is attending.

The delegation of the Israeli Communist Party is headed by Binyamin Gonen, member of the Central Committee Politburo. Gazi Sabitah, Central Committee member, is a delegation member.

The delegation of the Japanese Communist Party is headed by Fumio Yamashita, member of the Central Committee Presidium. Setsuzo Otaka, member of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Commission, is a delegation member.

On their arrival in the capital the guests were cordially welcomed by Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and candidate members of the Politburo Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, member ofthe GDR State Council, and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk SED Executive Committee.

Also, members of the Central Committee Peter Florin, Lothar Lindner, and Johanna Toepfer, member of the Council of State, Heinz Klopfer, candidate member of the Central Committee and member of the Council of Ministers, Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, and Klaus Sorgenicht, member of the State Council.

KRENZ, SOVIET ENVOY AT EVENT AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD041012 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov today wished the GDR further great success in constructing an advanced socialist society and in its struggle to strengthen peace and security. At a festive event in the Soviet Embassy to mark the GDR's 35th anniversary, attended by representatives of Soviet citizens who are working, learning, and studying in the GDR, he said that in these efforts the GDR can always rely on the Soviet Union's support.

In the presence of Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other public figures of the two countries, Ambassador Kochemasov said the GDR anniversary was celebarated by the peoples of the USSR, the other countries of the socialist community, and all of progressive mankind as a joint anniversary of the forces for peace and socialism.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, Egon Krenz thanked the Soviet collectives working in the GDR and praised their achievements.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED FOR 1985

LD011822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- A protocol on reciprocal trade between the GDR and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania in 1985 was signed on Monday in Berlin by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Dietrich Lemke and Pajtim Ajzi. In statements, both sides spoke of the successful efforts to expand trade relations between the GDR and Albania. This is expressed in the fact, among other things, that the volume of reciprocal trade agreed for the years 1981-85 in the long-term trade agreement will be considerably surpassed.

In 1985, the GDR will export to Albania combine harvesters, tractors and soil cultivation equipment for agriculture, as well as machine tools, plastic processing and textile machinery for the maodernization of Albanian industry. An increasing amount of supplies of scientific instruments as well as medical and laboratory equipment products from the GDR for Albanian health and education institutions are planned. The traditional deliveries of electrical engineering, chemical, photo-chemical and metallurgical products to the Socialist People's Republic of Albania are also to be continued in 1985.

The GDR will again import large amounts of chrome ore for its metallurgical industry from Albania. The import of precision measuring instruments and thin gauge wires of Albanian manufacture was agreed. Over and above this, the GDR will receive from Albania in 1985 fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, new potatoes, semi-luxury goods, as well as craft products. Albania will further supply important basic products for the GDR semi-luxury and food industry, for example, tobacco, herbs, and spices. On the occasion of the signing of the protocol, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle received Pajtim Ajazi for a talk in which the future direction of the development of bilateral trade relations was discussed.

SWISS-BASED BANK CONSORTIUM GRANTS 4-YEAR LOAN

LD041401 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The GDR will receive a loan of more than 60 million Swiss francs from a consortium of foreign banks based in Switzerland. The Credit and Foreign Trade Bank in Zurich, one of the leaders of the consortium, confirmed that the loan for the Intrac Trading Corp Ltd is currently being coordinated. It will run for 4 years with 2 years free from payment. The interest rate is one percentage point above the London Interbank Offer Rate (Libor), but not less than 6 percent.

TISCH RECEIVES LAO TU DELEGATION IN BERLIN

LD041512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and a delegation of the Laotian Federation of Trade Unions (FSL) Central Committee have described the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace as the most important task of the representation of trade union interests. Harry Tisch received the delegation, led by FSL Chairman Thitsoi Sombatdouang, candidate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, in Berlin today.

The FDGB chairman explained the viewpoint of the GDR trade unions on topical international questions. He paid particular attention to the struggle of the Warsaw Pact states for disarmament and for limitation of the arms race as well as for the further implementation of the politics of peaceful coexistence in Europe and the world.

Sombatdouang reported on the efforts of Laotian workers in the new stage of the transition to socialism. He pointed out the great successes that the Lao trade unions have achieved following their first congress in December 1983 in forming and securing their class organization.

FDGB, AFGHAN TU COUNCILS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD281914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN) -- The struggle against the danger of a nuclear inferno, for reducing international tensions and securing a lasting peace is presently the most important task for trade union representation. This is the message of a communique on the visit to the GDR of a delegation of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions (CCATU), headed by its general director, 'Abdol Sattar Pordeli.

At a final meeting in Berlin on Friday with the chairman of the GDR trade union organization FDGB, Harry Tisch, both sides declared their solidarity with the struggle of the workers of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for independence and social progress.

The two sides consistently opposed the constant increase in the systems of U.S. bases in Asia and the stepped-up arming of reactionary regimes in the area. They strongly condemned the attempts by imperialism to further exacerbate the situation around Afghanistan and to discredit in the eyes of world public opinion the democratic changes in the country that have been achieved under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and through the ever broader support of the working people. Both sides rejected the continuing support for the counterrevolutionaries, particularly by the United States and the reactionary forces in the region.

CHURCH RESOLUTION ON FAMILY VISITS, MISSILES

LD251742 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Greifswald, 25 Sep (DPA) -- At the close of its annual conference in Greifswald, the Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR committed itself to expanding travel opportunities. "We feel it is necessary to expand possibilities of travel for the purpose of visits," the synod declared today in a resolution. It expressed the conviction "that such decisions can only be understood as an expression of the sovereignty, stability and love of peace" of the GDR. Already existing regulations on travel and questions of bringing families together would be welcomed and should be "used and applied to the fullest."

On questions related to education, the synod declared it to be "still imperative," that particularly in the sphere of socialism, the principle of equal rights and equal consideration of all citizens should be widely implemented "so that negative experiences that cause the trust of the individual to diminish do not arise." Everyone should "know once and for all that discrimination against young Christians is forbidden, and that the cooperation of Christian parents in the education system is desirable."

The synod affirmed its "rejection of the spirit, logic, and practice of deterrence." On this, the resolution says: "We simply cannot come to terms with the deployment of missiles in West Europe and the corresponding measures within the states of the Warsaw Pact. The GDR Government is urged to initiate alternative security concepts on the basis of mutual security." Thankfully, the possibility of national service as construction troops without weapons -- which has existed for 20 years -- was underlined. In this regard, questions still remaining open should be clarified.

In the relationship between state and church, all questions that remain open take second place to the task of maintaining peace. "This is the solid reason why state and church, despite some difficulties, want to work for the preservation and deepening of the trust that has grown, and see in this the hope of promoting peace." Although, in principle, conflicts can exist, "we trust that in principle, equally reasonable solutions are possible." The concept of basic trust between the state and church, which is contained in the report of the governing body of the church, was not adopted by the synod.

In a resolution related to environmental responsibility, the synod encouraged church working parties concerned with these problems to continue their efforts. Responsibility for nature is a task for the entire church. This includes a simple study of life and careful dealings with material goods. In many of the petitions addressed to the synod, it was regarded as a failing "that too little information is available, so that better cooperation in the solution of environmental problems is made more difficult."

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR

LD042128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Thursday the ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the GDR, Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho, to accept his credentials.

In the following talks both affirmed the firm desire of their countries to do everything in their power to make peace more secure in the world and to promote peaceful cooperation among the peoples. They condemned the continuing destablization policy by the racist apartheid regime in South Africa against the independent states of southern Africa and against the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress. Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's supporting solidarity for Angola's efforts to secure national independence and the country's territorial integrity. The partners in the talks expressed their satisfaction at the state of friendly relations which have been reached on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

CORRECTION TO HONECKER TOAST TO WORKERS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Honecker Toast," under the main headline "Honecker Praises Meritorious Citizens for Work," published in the 3 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 9, fourth paragraph, line one:

...reflected in the call by the SPD [Social Democratic Party] of 11 June 1945... (correcting the expansion of SPD).

BRIEFS

STOPH, SINDERMANN PRESENT AWARDS -- For outstanding achievements in the competition to mark the GDR's 35th anniversary, 15 enterprise collectives were honored this morning in Berlin. They received the title of Honor Enterprise of Socialist Labor. The awards were made by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. As he stressed in his address, the enterprise collectives contributed to the stability and dynamism of the GDR with their competition results. Considerable progress was achieved in reducing the consumption of raw materials, sources of material and energy, as well as in the rational use of work time and fixed assets. These achievements on the eve of the Republic's anniversary are an important contribution to the well-being of the people. Likewise this morning in the GDR capital, other meritorious personalities and collectives were honored with high state decorations. The orders and titles were handed over by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Horst Sindermann. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 3 Oct 84 LD]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- Paris, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Professor Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, and Professor Pierre Papon, director general of the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), signed an agreement in Paris on Thursday on scientific cooperation. The ceremony was attended by CNRS President Professor Claude Frejacques and GDR Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck. Prof Pierre Papon said the agreement served the intensification of the scientific relations between France and the GDR, which were already showing fruitful results. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 4 Oct 84 LD]

DONATIONS FOR AFGHANISTAN -- Kabul, 2 Oct (ADN) -- A solidarity shipment of donations from the GDR population was handed over on Tuesday in Kabul by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the GDR International Friendship League. The shipment, assembled by the GDR Solidarity Committee, consists of materials to support literacy programs in Afghanistan. It includes scientific literature intended for the further expansion of national education as well as of higher and technical education. On its return flight, the Interflug plane that transported the solidariy shipment to Kabul had wounded fighters from Afghanistan on board, as well as cadres who are to receive professional training in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 24 Oct 84 LD]

REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING RESULTS ANALYZED

AU031540 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 October 84 p 3

[Article by Ferenc Varnai: "There Is No Other Way"]

[Text] Few political talks have been anticipated by the world with such great expectations as the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Ronald Reagan, the representatives of the two great powers that bear particular responsibility for the destiny of peace, the Soviet Union and the United States. The high-level talks can lead to the clarification of positions and can even lead to results beyond this, if the political intention is present on both sides.

Of course, those who have carefully analyzed the facts of the last 4 years of Soviet-U.S. relations, especially the negative developments of the last year -- the U.S. Government made the disarmament talks impossible by deploying Euromissiles -- can hardly have any illusions about the possibility of a quick turnabout. President Reagan's declarations about "the evil empire," "getting rid of Marxism-Leninism," his "joke" about giving the "order for the nuclear bombing of the Soviet empire" and, even more so, the deeds of the U.S Administration -- its refusal to take disarmament steps and the unprecedented acceleration of the nuclear arms race -- have hardly created the favorable conditions required for the Soviet leadership to regain confidence following the more restrained U.S. tone of recent weeks and months.

New Attempts

Nevertheless, the Soviet leadership started from the premise that the peoples' desire not to miss a single opportunity, no matter how slight, that would lead to strengthening the peace of mankind, must be fulfilled. The enormous responsibility for the fate of world peace faced by the Soviet Union encourages it to subordinate everything to the vital, most important question of humanity, and to make renewed attempts to reach agreement.

Of course, Andrey Gromyko did not mean to "interfere" in the election campaign by accepting President Reagan's invitation. He went to Washington to dislodge Soviet-U.S. relations from a dead end, relations of vital importance from the viewpoint of preserving peace.

It seems, however, that the U.S. Administration is unfortunately still not dealing with this issue with the same responsibility.

It is true that what took place at the Gromyko-Reagan meeting in Washington had in fact been forecast by the U.S. President's speech at the U.N. General Assembly session on the eve of the meeting. Although this speech lacked the previous anti-Soviet diatribes, it also lacked any concrete and positive response to the numerous Soviet disarmament proposals and unilateral obligations. The U.S. President was again reluctant to remove the Euromissiles, freeze nuclear arms, halt antisatellite weapons tests, and drop space armament altogether. Instead, the U.S. President made only vague statements about "a new beginning," "a new approach," and the "importance of holding regular talks at different levels." True, even these statements show a remarkable difference compared to the U.S. positions over the last 4 years, which cannot be disregarded. It is just that these changes in Reagan's rhetoric were received with doubt, even by the most bourgeois U.S. observers. Walter Mondale, the Dempcratic presidential candidate, declared: "Ronald Reagan's conciliatory speech at the United Nations and his moderate statements on arms limitation are only slogans connected with the election campaign.

"There is no more talk of winnable nuclear war. There is no more talk of an evil empire. After 4 years in which Ronald Reagan has played his role, now, 6 weeks before the elections, he wants to be Walter Mondale. Why the change in the President's tone 42 days before the election? Why has Reagan spoken like this 6 weeks before he runs for reelection, and why did he not speak like this 6 weeks after he was elected in 1980? Reagan's proposal for a steady government-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue does not contain anything new."

The Reason for the Change in Tone

A WASHINGTON POST editorial arrived at the following conclusion: "Moscow most probably agreed to the meeting because it saw a certain possibility of a commitment to the policy of negotiation on the part of a President in the middle of an election campaign, commitment that could be of use later, in the second term of Reagan's presidency. However, Reagan cannot be as flexible as required, because this would bring the hatred of his ultraconservative supporters upon him. Besides, he continues to be the unchanged Ronald Reagan, a man who, in spite of his changed tone in the election year, continues to believe that an agreement with the Soviet Union, although useful, is not essential from the view point of U.S. security, a man who, despite his somewhat modified negotiating position, continues to be basically reluctant to holding negotiations with the Russians. If Reagan had really wanted agreement, he first would have had to get rid of those in his administration who opposed negotiations. However, there is no sign of such a 'massacre'."

In other words, the new Reagan tone toward the Soviet Union is regarded even by the majority of U.S. bourgeois observers as part of the President's election campaign to win public support, do away with the " mercurial president" image, and weaken the opposition's arguments. The do not see a political decision that the Government the United States is finally ready to put an end to its policy aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Republican political circles, however, deny that the change in the President's tone is only an election tactic. The claim that Reagan's victory on 6 November is sure even if he does not resolve his relations with the Soviet Union. According to them, the country's fear of war has had an effect on the President, and that is why his is seeking a modus vivendi and why he promised in his UN speech that he is ready "to exercise restraint" concerning space armament if negotiations can be extended to other areas, too. James Reston, the well-known columnist, adds to all this in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "The most important thing about the talks between Reagan and Gromyko is the fact that they were held. They broke the ominous silence, and they at least agreed that everything is at stake, but that nothing has yet been lost irremediably."

On the Basis of Equality

One of the most qualified authorities, Andrey Gromyko, evaluated his talks with Ronald Reagan as follows: "Unfortunately, we cannot conclude that favorable, practical changes have taken place in the foreign policy guidelines of the U.S. Administration. There are no signs that the U.S. Administration is ready to take up a realistic position concerning the essence of the serious issue of war and peace." However, in spite of the fact that, according to Moscow's evaluation, the talks have not led to genuine progress, the Soviet Union has not lost its patience and has not given up its struggle to decrease tension and achieve a peaceful settlement.

The Soviet leaders are well aware of the fact that only the maintenance of contracts can lead to genuine talks, even if not every meeting ends in visible results. As the TASS communique on the Gromyko-Reagan talks concludes: "The Soviet Union is ready for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and their multifaceted development based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The development of relations in such a way would enable the beginning of serious negotiations on the limitation and reduction of arms, something that would be of determining importance from the viewpoint of ensuring a positive change in the entire international situation."

The Soviet Union, as also confirmed by Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly on Thursday, is subjecting its relationship with the United States to the cause of strengthening world peace. Therefore, it is repeatedly calling on its U.S. partner to agree to genuine talks -- rather than making statements about talks. Nuclear armament is to be frozen on a reciprocal basis both in quality and quantity; both sides are to assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms; a binding agreement is to be signed by the nuclear powers on the norms of contact; agreement is to be reached on the renunciation of the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space, on the freeze and reduction of military expenditures, and on combining efforts to promote the elimination of hotbeds of tension. In short, the Soviet Union invites the United States to go beyond conciliatory words and bolster them with concrete actions, as only such actions will help restore confidence, normalize Soviet-U.S. relations, ease tension, and strengthen peace.

After the Elections

In Hungary, as throughout the world, many people are worried by the question: Will the international sky be completely clouded; is there no more opportunity for strengthening peace and returning to detente? This sort of catastrophe mood is strange not only for our ideology; it is the situation, the relations of power and the existing balance of power -- which at least must be maintained -- that prompts us to declare our confidence based on reality: Peace will survive, and sooner or later genuine talks will be held, and the mutually acceptable agreements the world so much desires will come in their wake.

There is no, and will be no other way for the United States but to renounce the policy of power and accept the existence of the balance of power. We hope that such a recognition will surface in the U.S. leadership after the election.

VARKONYI MEETS SHULTZ, OTHERS IN NEW YORK

AU041155 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is in New York at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, was received by Paul Lusaka, the current session's chairman.

Our foreign minister met with George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister, Faruq Shar', Syrian foreign minister, and 'Ali al-Turayki, Libyan foreign minister, with whom he had an exchange of views on the issues of the UN General Assembly agenda, and on the issue of bilateral relations. The Hungarian foreign minister also met with Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League.

SOVIET COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING CONCLUDES

LD050909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The 27th session of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation has ended in Moscow. The delegations of the two states were headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin for the Soviet side and Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski on the Polish side. Issues of mutual cooperation were discussed in detail, and plans for implementing the most important undertakings aimed at solving the problems of raw-material and fuel supply, introduction of new technologies, and raising the state of technology and quality of products involved in mutual trade exchange were adopted. Matters concerning direct cooperation between enterprises and economic organizations of the two countries were also discussed. A positive view was taken of the state of cooperation in the field of specialization and cooperation between individual branches of industry.

In an interview with PAP after the session, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski said that the main result of the Polish-Soviet Commission session was the approval of a plan of undertakings aimed at implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation Between Poland and the Soviet Union.

NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU041001 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Sep 84 p 3

["Gus van Aardenne Left Hungary"]

[Text] Gus Van Aardenne, deputy prime minister and minister of economy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, held talks in Hungary from 24 to 27 September at the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Accompanying him were Jacob Jan Nanco Rost-Onnes, manager of the ABN Bank, the chairman of the Hungarian department of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, and several leading officials of the Netherlands Economic Ministry.

The deputy chairmen of the two countries' governments informed each other about the state of their economies and exchanged views on several current issues of the international economic, trade, and financial situation. They expressed their mutual interest in the further multilateral development of economic cooperation between Hungary and the Netherlands. The Netherlands deputy premier was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

In the course of his visit to Hungary, Gijs van Aardenne also held talks with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. The guests left Budapest on Thursday, 27 September.

FALUVEGI DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV

LD050823 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi chairman of the National Planning Office, has left for Moscow. In the Soviet capital, he will begin talks with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on the coordination of the two countries' next 5-year people's economic plans.

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD042305 Budapest MTI in English 1819 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the Hungary's liberation and preparations for the anniversary were apparent at the events of the Week of Soviet Science and Technology, held in Budapest in September. The events, including a scientific conference, were made topical by the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet Technical-Scientific Cooperation Agreement. Since the conclusion of the agreement the Soviet Union has been Hungary's largest economic partner with a third of the total Hungarian foreign trade turnover. Over the years scientists, reserachers and experts have established comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Under technical-scientific cooperation, several long-range cooperation agreements have been concluded which greatly promoted to the raising of Hungary's technical and technological standard. Cooperation in vehicle production, mainly that of buses, has placed Hungary among the first in the world. A further cooperation agreement covers the Hungarian production of 20 different component parts for Soviet cars of the type 2107, which were exhibited at the Autumn Budapest International Fair. Aluminum industry, telecommunication and computer engineering, petrochemistry and insecticide production are also major fields of joint development.

This year, 260 organizations of the 60 Soviet ministries and central authorities, and 200 organizations of the 17 Hungarian ministries and central authorities are jointly working out 350 scientific themes. In the current plan cycle (1981-85), 150 new machine, installations, instruments, sample products, 60 modern technological lines, 25 materials and preparations, and more than 100 complete technical and plan documentations are to be produced and worked out under cooperation.

Other examples of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation include the 750 kilovolt high-voltage electric long-distance line between Viennitsa (Soviet Union) and Albertirsa (Hungary), which provides a quarter of Hungary's electric energy demand. The first nuclear power plant of Hungary is currently built at Paks under CMEA cooperation. The documentation, turbines and security system of the 4 x 400 Mw plant are from the Soviet Union, and the second reactor block was linked to the national energy network in September. The 2,750 km long 1,420 mm pipe-diameter Orenburg gas pipeline, which provides 40 percent of Hungary's natural gas demand is also part of the cooperation.

Under agricultural cooperation, the "Bezostaya" high-yield corn variety and maize hybrids tested in the Soviet Union were widely used in Hungary, and the Hungarian maize production system, which yields among the highest in the world, are used in the Soviet Union.

An important stage in the technical-scientific cooperation of the two countries was an agreement concluded between the Hungarian and the Soviet Academies of Sciences in 1957. Concrete results have been achieved by research institutes in the fields of nuclear energy production, research of solid bodies, laser and biological research, computer engineering and automation.

The CMEA summit meeting this June charted out the major points of technical-scientific cooperation between member states, including Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. The fields include the wider use of electronics in the economy, complex automation, nuclear energy development, and the working out and introduction of new materials and technologies, and biotechnology, which is becoming increasingly important and holds the most promise for Hungary.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA 3 OCT

AU041331 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1985 was signed between the Government of the People's Socialist Public of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary, on October 3, 1984.

For the Albanian side the protocol was si ed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Hungarian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Janos Ambrus. Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Hungary, Peter Veress as well as the charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the PSR of Albania in the People's Republic of Hungary, Shpetim Caushi.

During its stay in Budapest, our delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Hungary, Peter Veress.

The PSR of Albania will export in Hungary tobacco, cigarettes, copper wires, refractory bricks, olivenites, confections, fresh fruits, etc. and it will import aluminium, aluminium and steel products, machineries and equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, etc.

8-MONTH FIGURES FOR PRODUCTION, TRADE REPORTED

LD041031 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- According to the date of the Central Statistical Office in the first eight months of 1984, industrial production (except the output of small companies, small cooperatives and other small organizations) was 3.0 percent higher than in the similar period of last year. (All comparisons in this item refer to the two periods.)

Industrial sales to domestic companies went up slightly, and exports by over 10 percent Industrial [word indistinct] dropped by 8,108 (0.6 per cent). Per capita productivity increased by 3.6 per cent, and per working hour productivity by a larger extent.

The output of the construction indsutry dropped by 6.6 per cent as compared to the year's targets, and its workforce by 7,000 (2.6 per cent).

In agriculture the state purchase of plant products increased by 6.6 per cent, and that of live animals by 7.6 per cent. Slightly smaller amounts of animal products, mainly eggs and wool, were bought by the state.

Retail turnover increased by 9.8 per cent in current price and 0.9 per cent in quantity.

[Figure indistinct] billion forints were spent on investment projects, as much as year ago. State investment projects increased by 2.7 per cent, while company (?investments) dropppd by 2 per cent.

Calculated in current price, import increased by 8.1 per cent and export by 10.4 per cent. The population's income from central sources was 12.5 per cent higher. The consumer price index was 108.8 and this year's price changes contributed 4.9 per cent to the price level increase.

METALLURGICAL PLANT HALTS ECONOMIC DECLINE

LD041002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Summary] After losses last year of 500 million forints, the Lenin Metallurgical Works at Diosgyor is not operating at a loss this year. Peter Juhasz has interviewed Laszlo Drotos, managing director of the enterprise:

[Begin recording] [Juhasz] In the past 2 years, your losses were more than 1 billion forints.

[Drotos] The essence of our strategy worked out 2 years ago was to stop the enterprise from making losses. The two buttresses of this strategy are the technical-economic-organizational tasks and a program for significant change of the human factors. This strategy achieved results in the second and third quarters of this year: We have not registered losses in the books.

[Juhasz] As far as I am aware, in the past 4 years, more than 2,000 people who left the factory earlier are asking to return; several hundreds have already come back.

[Juhasz] What steps did you take?

[Drotos] It was necessary to considerably reduce production costs and expenditures. In 1983 and 1984 together, this enterprise was able to save more than 1.3 billion forints with only a reduction in internal costs and a decrease of expenditures. Last year, we saved 121 million forints, and this year we have saved about 290 million forints in energy costs and material costs. [end recording]

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC CULTURE OPENS

LD042318 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- As reported, a national conference on public culture opened in Budapest Thursday. The opening ceremony was attended by Gyorgy Aczel, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers both members of the Political Committee, and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

After the opening speech of Imre Gyori, president of the National Council for Public Culture, Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi made an opening speech. Analysing the development of the past ten years he emphasized: "We have achieved considerable results in giving large masses of people access to culture, in arousing and satisfying their demand for culture and in preparing young ones for the reception of general and professional knowledge." On the main cultural policy objectives of the Hungarian Government Bela Kopeczi stressed: "Openness to new things, better appreciation of Hungarian and foreign values -- and socialist in the first place -- satisfaction and arousing of demand, giving priority to outstanding artistic values, greater flexibility in form and means, socialization, economy but not commercialization, active participation by professionals, a conscious commitment and a more thorough training of public education workers and the strengthening of their social role and social appreciation -- these are the principal objectives we have to attain." On the first day the conference continued with a debate.

GREEK RELATIONS VIEWED PRIOR TO PAPANDREOU VISIT

LD041544 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 84

[By Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] [No dateline received] An official visit to Poland by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece on the 22-24th of this month will be a special highlight in Warsaw's diplomatic season this autumn, a season which is the most eventful in a few years. The rank of this visit is demonstrated at least by the fact that it will be the first ever official Greek visit at this level and the first visit by a NATO-member country leader to Poland since December 13, 1981.

As distinct from the foreign policies of other Western states, Greece's foreign policy is marked by a realistic position and striving to appease tendencies towards aggravating the international situation. Greece speaks out against the arms race and instrumental [as recevied] treatment of smaller countries and for ensuring security to every state in accordance with the principles adopted and observed by the majority of the United Nations members. In practice, Greece is against discrimination in international relations and abides by the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Over recent years Greece has gone through a positive foreign policy evolution, thus becoming a factor of strengthening the United Nations Charter. Greece is making efforts to develop relations with all of the European states. This year, the Greek prime minister has paid visits to Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. At the start of this year, Greece played host to a Soviet delegation headed by Prime Minister Tikhonov. Greece is also taking initiatives in favor of good-neighbor cooperation in the Balkans and of establishing a nuclear-free zone in that region.

In recent years good prospects have been shaping up for the development of Polish-Greek relations. Since the Polish Government embarked on a programme to overcome the social and economic crisis, Greece has been demonstrating understanding for these actions, regarding them as Poland's internal affairs which were up to the Poles themselves to resolve on their own, without bloodshed and in line with their interests. The Greek Government has counteracted the attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and dissociated itself from the sanctions policy adopted by both the NATO and the EEC. It has held consistently to the position that the sanctions hit out at the interests of the Polish nation.

It can be expected that Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Poland will usher in regular contacts between both countries and will build a climate for expanding bilateral cooperation in many areas. There are many tangential points in the positions that both states hold with regard to international issues. These points concern the disarmament process, topics related to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, confidence-building measures in economic relations and the entire set of issues covered by the term new economic order. Poland and Greece have in common their concern for the development of the European situation along peaceful lines and for forestalling the likelihood of a nuclear conflict on our continent.

There is much left to be done in the area of Polish-Greek economic cooperation. In August this year, a five-year bilateral economic cooperation accord went into effect. It contains a clause providing for an automatic extension of the accord for annual periods. The agreement had been signed in December, 1980, immediately before Greece joined the EEC.

A mixed Polish-Greek commission was set up and held its inaugural session last May.

Thus far Poland's balance with Greece has been in the red, and the ongoing negotiations centre both on ways of bilateral trade accounting and of expediting the repayments of the debt which Poland owes to Greece. These repayments are implemented from the Polish exports to Greece, which include electric-engineering products.

But there are also prospects for two-way cooperation in mining, power-generation, shipbuilding and aviation industries, construction of tourist amenities and/or environmental protection.

Trade between Poland and Greece has dwindled off recently from 150 million dollars in 1980 to 63 million dollars in 1983. Hence there is a good deal still to be done to make up for this drop and to lay down the groundwork for a further growth of this trade.

An added element of the special climate of the forthcoming visit is the fact that one of Premier Papandreou's grandfathers was Polish. He was a fighter in the Polish uprising against Russia's czar in 1863.

ECONOMIC DELEGATES COMMENT ON TALKS WITH ITALY

LD050650 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The fifth session of the Polish-Italian Mixed Commission on Economic Cooperation has ended in Rome. At the end of the session, the chairman of the two delegations signed a protocol which outlines the directions of further economic cooperation between Poland and Italy.

["Bruno Corti, Italian deputy foreign minister" -- caption] [Begin recording in Italian with superimposed Polish translation] There should not be another such 6-year break between our commission sessions. With the signing of this protocol, we have renewed regular economic relations which we should intensify. I am convinced that extensive possibilities for cooperation exist between our two states in the immediate future. Our economies are complementary. There is nothing particular to hamper our relations. So, through our economies' complementary nature, we can work together to improve our relations and raise the prosperity of our people. [end recording]

["Antoni Karas, Polish deputy foreign trade minister" -- caption] [Begin recording] This protocol, and especially the session that we have held, isof tremendous significance, as it has taken place after a 6-year break. It can be said that, thanks to the talks we have held and the protocol decisions, a much speedier development of commercial exchange and economic cooperation between Poland and Italy is possible.

CPSU PROPAGANDA WORKING DELEGATION VISITS 24-29 SEP

AU031104 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- A CPSU Central Committee working delegation headed by Vladimir Provator, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department, visited Poland from 24 to 29 September at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee's Information Department. The delegation acquainted itself with the PZPR's experience in ideological struggle and internal party information.

The delegation attended talks at the PZPR Central Committee Information Department, at which Director Jerzy Majka took part, and also at the Polish Army's Main Political Administration, at which Deputy Chief Division General Tadeusz Szacilo took part. The delegation also met with a group of scientific employees from the PZPR Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, as well as with leadership of institutions involved in ideological training and propaganda work. The delegation visited Poznan Voivodship, where it met with the sociopolitical aktivs of the "Romet" plant in Poznan, and also visited Warsaw Voivodship, where a meeting in the "Ursus" mechanical plant was held.

The delegation was received by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

PRC ENVOY GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN WARSAW

AU041006 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador to Poland, gave a cocktail reception in Warsaw on 1 October to mark the PRC national day. Representatives of the state authorities, higher officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of culture and science, and journalists attended the reception.

PZPR'S BEJGER RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MILITARY GROUP

LD041244 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger [candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo] today received a delegation of the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua, which is visiting the coast. The first secretary of the voivodship committee informed them of the voivodship's sociopolitical situation and expressed his respect and appreciation for the Nicaraguan nation and for its just struggle against U.S. imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PARTY INSTRUCTORS 29 SEP

AU031501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 84 p 3

["Report" on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at 29 September meeting with leading lecturers and instructors of party training to inaugurate a new year of party training]

[Text] Addressing the meeting, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the lively and comprehensive discussion among the meeting's participants had produced many interesting observations and proposals for use by party cells and organizations in their work and had helped them exchange practical experience.

He recalled that party training had gone through various stages in the party's history, had been the basic form of political education for the masses of workers and peasants, had made it possible to present the world in its complicated historical modern class, and political aspects, and had strengthened the party ideologically. However, W. Jaruzelski said, this training has also experienced periods of shallowness, formalism, and "ritualization." We have always paid a high price for this.

Party training means militant activities. The present situation requires and makes it possible for party training to again become one of the most important means of political struggle and of switching from defensive to offensive activities. We have the necessary conditions to do this: the historical reality of the PPR's 40th anniversary, the advancement of our people's basic strata, the ninth congress program, the resolutions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and of the Central Committee plenum, and the weapons of Marxism-Leninism.

Ideological fitness is our weapon, and that is why party training is an extremely important feature of party work. We must do our best to enhance the present achievements of party training and to lay bare its weaknesses, which are quite considerable. If ideological training, education, and self-education are strong points of our party work, they will benefit the party, the workers class, and socialist Poland.

There is no exaggeration in these words, as attested to by a simple truth, which we perhaps do not alwasy fully realize, that the times that are ripe with complicated processes, events, and questions often confront active, thinking people with a choice of conduct and agruments.

To ensure that this choice is correct from every viewpoint -- a political, economic, social, and moral -- it is necessary to have reliable knowledge and ideological convictions. Goodwill and readiness to serve the cause of socialism must be backed up by theoretical orientation, the necessary information, and a knowledge of the party's tasks -- of their purposes, meaning, and mutual interdependence.

The purpose of party training is to propagate and improve those skills. Party training should provide our comrades with whatever is necessary to ensure that their choice is considered, that their activities are productive, and that their arguments are correct and effective, which means that they are convincing and able to develop people's consciousness, especially those of young people, along the correct lines. Party training should provide comrades with these prerequisites in line with their duties, functions, and tasks. This is especially important now, when we must overcome the destructive effects of our adversaries' aggressive and "trashy" activities. This most complicated process is continuing; its success will be determined by the standards of ideological work and by the realities created by the party and people's power in our country's life. In other words, it will be determined by the unity of our words and deeds.

W. Jaruzelski then stated the party's basic goal and tasks had been mapped out by the ninth congress and that the line of defense of socialist law and order in Poland the direction of the necessary reforms had been worked out under extremely difficult conditions, under "fire" from the adversary.

We have left behind us a large tract of the road in this directio, and we have had to overcome various obstacles. Ideologically weak people who were marauders and thought of capitulating were left by the roadside. Those for whom the lessons learned from the ills occurring before August 1980 mean nothing at all are of no help to us.

At the coming 17th Central Committee plenum, W. Jaruzelski continued, we will examine the key problems of the task of strengthening thestate and developing socialist democracy, and will again appraise our work's results in light of new experience, opportunities, needs, and tasks.

Ideological aspects will undoubtedly be present in this appraisal, because improving the Marxist-Leninist ideological motivation system in the area of agreement, struggle, and the country's overall socialist development is the key condition for the success of our further offensive. Our training work's value depends on the contribution to solving those tasks. We must raise the standards of this work to the level required by the present stage of efforts to strengthen the party and make it "the same party, but not quite the same."

Fostering the basic ideological and moral notions has been among the party's main tasks since the times of the great proletariat. These notions include respect for our national past and pride in its finest patriotic and progressive aspects. This pride should go hand in hand with the severe, class-bound criticism of those traditions and elements that we must reject. This attitude is extremely important because at times we are still unable to effectively associate the events in our country with the situation in Europe and the world and because some people still hold views that cannot be reconciled with the Marxist notion of internationalism.

All this makes it necessary for us to profoundly study and more fully explain the present international situation, world imperialism's aims, U.S. policy toward Poland, and the problem of West German revanchism, and to train people in soberly and soundly viewing the present dangers.

At the same time, party training should lay greater stress on the achievements of real socialism and the comprehensive gains of the fraternal socialist countries, W. Jaruzelski said. One thing the party training organization should do is make it possible for our lecturers to study these gains and achievements firsthand. This would make it easier to spread the conviction that the Polish crisis is not a result of "too much" socialism, but of a lack of it.

Even 100 years ago the party was able to guide workers along their own revolutionary road, despite various reactionary and conservative ideas, including clericalism, W. Jaruzelski continued. What we particularly need today is to be conscious of this road, because even ideologically committed and courageous comrades sag under the pressure of an intolerant milieu, feeling alone and even humilited in the process. That is why we should train party members to be proud of our socialist cause, which continues to be victorious despite all difficulties, and to be convinced of its dignity and justice.

Speaking of the method of party training, W. Jaruzelski said, inter alia: Words should be consistent with thoughts. If the party's language becomes mere phraseology, the party begins to weaken, but if it comes closer to the language of the workers class, the party regains its strength. Poor practice has left us with the alternatives of "correct," but boring activities, or of interesting and lively, but risky and doubtful ones. This means that we are faced with two dangers; boredom and confusion on the one hand, and confusion and boredom on the other [sentence as published] One is worse than the other. Let us make an effort to ensure that that which is ideologically correct is attractive, and that which is attractive is ideologically correct.

Party training is primarily a school of political thinking and of the skill of comparing facts, drawing conclusions, and transferring general sociopolitical knowledge to the areas with which party members are most familiar and which can be backed up by practical examples.

This is very important, because it happens that even those comrades who are ideologically strong and immune to hostile propaganda experience difficulties when clashing with false views during discussions in their own collectives, communities, or even on social occasions such as birthday parties. Usually this occurs not because they are ignorant, but because they have never been taught how to use their knowledge and fight against rumors, nonsense, and tendentious, biased arguments.

It is an urgent task for our party's scientific and teaching units, W. Jaruzelski said, to make a broader use of the achievements of science, to teach people how to engage in discussions and polemics, and to indicate how alien propaganda should be unmasked and combated.

There is still confusion, mistrust, apprehension, and perplexity in our society. Hence, there are also a large number of questions and "unbridled" [nieuczesanych] replies. We are not afraid of these -- we are on our own territory. The party is, above all, the forum where people should voice their doubts and opinions. There is no question or ambiguity that cannot be discussed, settled, and explained.

At the same time, however, it is also necessary to counteract cases where primitive populism and demagogy appear beneath the cloak of party training and meetings. "What people say" is not always correct and true. Such an approach would clash with the Leninist view of the party's avant-garde role, which involves the tackling of difficult matters and a mission to transform reality.

In our propaganda, W. Jaruzelski said, we have fortunately rid ourselves of the unreal and megalomaniac conviction that we have a monopoly over shaping public opinion in Poland. We know that we are not alone in this field, and we are observing better both the various opponents and the potential allies.

Let us first always be bold in tackling problems and in facing even the most difficult facts. Recent years have been a good school for polemics and for struggle against aggressive propaganda and the ideas of the foreign and domestic adversary. In this struggle, examples and arguments that get through to one's heart and mind and shape one's experience and imagination are the most important matter. The struggle for awareness is a struggle based on arguments. It is the force of argument that is the determinating factor. Our party and Marxist-Leninist truth emerges victorious in and through these arguments.

The quality and effectiveness of the training process depend primarily on the qualifications and dedication of instructors, and on their knowledge, tact, and education ability, as well as on their modesty, whereby they should not raise themselves above their audience's level, but jointly approach the program's goals.

The party instructor, W. Jaruzelski said, is a central figure in the training process, an important, responsible, and honorable party function. It is a task for the most mature, most dedicated, and best people.

We wish to raise the party instructor's status, and we have expressed this aim in Central Committee Secretariat recommendations. The point is to improve conditions for activity, improve the methodical base and infrastructure, supply early and full information, constantly increase political qualities, and attach respect and care to this difficult work.

Today's meeting is a good opportunity to emphasize the contribution and the increasingly effective effort made by aktivists of the ideological front. However, we know that this is only half the story. We are faced with difficult work to make training a complete, efficient, rich, and attractive system encompassing the entire party and influencing the entire society through the party.

On behalf of the Central Committee, W. Jaruzelski said, I say to the comrades responsible for and conducting party training: We should adopt the aim of making every participant in a training session "different" from the way he was before the session. The participants should possess richer arguments, be certain in their political choice, and be more resilient in the ideological struggle which our party is waging every day and every hour.

Finally, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary warmly thanked the listeners for their toil for the party and for the socialist fatherland. He also wished them further success in their professional work and social activity, recognition from their audiences, and success in their personal lives. Through the persons present, he conveyed these thanks and wishes to the many thousands of party lecturers.

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL 'CRITICALLY ILL'

NC041414 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Piotr Bednarz, 34, a former Solidarity leader who tried to commit suicide in prison last May, is currently critically ill in hospital here, reliable sources said today.

He was being given powerful antibiotics to treat an intestinal infection caused after he stabbed himself on May 14 Barczewo prison, north-east Poland, which has the reputation of being one of the dirtiest and toughest in the country. Peritonitis set in despite an initial operation in prison and he was then operated on a second time in a civilian hospital, where he was fitted with an artificial anus.

He was amnestied, with hundreds of other political prisoners, last July.

Mr Bednarz was convalescing at home in Wroclaw when in August he was rushed to the city's hospital with a new stomach infection, but it was so serious that he was transferred to Warsaw.

Mr Bednarz was arrested in November 1982 when he was the clandestine Solidarity leader for Lower Silesia. Condemned to four years in prison, he was one of the organisers of hunger strikes led by Solidarity prisoners in their bid to be treated as politicals instead of criminals.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PAKISTAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Islamabad, Sept. 29 -- The Polish ambassador to Pakistan, Jan W. Piekarski, has presented credentials to President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Mohammad Ziaul Haq. During a private audience, the ambassador pointed to Poland's interest in developing mutually advantageous bilateral relations, especially in the sphere of economy under a Polish programme of boosting relations with the developing countries. On his part, the Pakistani president recalled that Pakistan was always guided by the principle of non-interference in Poland's internal affairs, and reaffirmed his country's wish to develop stable trade with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 29 Sep 84 LD]

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL MARKS PRC NATIONAL DAY

AU021449 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 84 p 5

[Editorial article: "Warm Greetings to the Friendly Chinese People on Their Great National Holiday"]

[Text] On 1 October the friendly Chinese people will celebrate the 35th anniversary since the time, when, in the huge Tien An Men Square in Beijing, in the presence of the hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic representatives of the workers class, peasantry, intellectuals, and Army, who had come from all corners of the country, the PRC was proclaimed -- a memorable event which, sanctioning the victory of the people's revolution, also opened up a new era in the multimillenary history of the country, the era of China's many-sided development on the road to socialism.

The triumph of the Chinese people's revolution reflected the most fervent aspirations of the working people from cities and villages and of all progressive and patriotic forces who, under the leadership of the glorious CPC headed by Mao Zedong, carried out a long-standing struggle against foreign oppressors, against capitalist exploitation and the exploitation of landowners, and for national and social liberation. The triumph of the Chinese revolution was also of tremendous international importance. The proclamation of the PRC exerted a profound influence on the world balance of forces and was enthusiastically hailed as the most important event of the world revolutionary process in the wake of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as something able to considerably accelerate this process. The establishment of the working people's power in the world's most populated country dealt a new and heavy blow to imperialist positions, increased the forces of socialism at the world level, and exerted a great influence on the struggle waged by oppressed peoples against imperialism and for national independence, freedom, peace, and progress.

In the past 35 years China has gone through wide-ranging and deep-going revolutionary transformations. The establishment and strengthening of the working people's power, the establishment and general application of socialist relations of production are basic achievements that have marked the most important change in the country's history. The comprehensive constructive activity carried out by the people's masses has completely changed the country's image. By implementing the CPC's policy on the country's industrialization, new industrial centers have been built and thousands of factories and plants erected, which ensured a 57-fold increase in the industrial production compared with 1949. The extractive industry marked a great upsurge. With the annual extraction of 715 million metric tons of coal, China ranks third in the world in this field. Today the metallurgical industry yields 40 million metric tons of steel, 37 million metric tons of pig iron, and 30 million metric tons of rolled steel; all this brought about a 260 times increase in the machine-building production, the establishment of a powerful motor vehicles and tractors industry, and the founding of the aeronautical industry. The network of thermal and hydropower plants, the electronics and petrochemical industries, and the other important branches that did not exist before the establishment of people's power have developed tremendously. In its turn, agriculture, benefiting from millions upon millions of hectares of irrigated land and from an increased contribution by science and technology, assures yields never before known in China's history. Important successes have been achieved in science and technology and this is reflected, among other things, in the experiments carried out in outer space and in resolving, to a greater extent, the problems on which depends the further development of the country's overall economy. On the basis of increased labor productivity and national wealth, the working people's incomes have increased and the standard of living of the people in cities and villages has substantially improved.

At this time the Chinese people are engaged with all their strength in implementing the 12th CPC Congress decisions. The congress drafted a comprehensive program designed to ensure the country's transformation into a strong socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, and science and with an increasingly better standard of living. To fulfill these bold targets, sustained efforts are being made to make use of all resources in the country, to perfect the economic mechanism, modernize the production process, and develop the forces of production as a whole.

At the same time, People's China, which is enjoying great international prestige, has considerable weight in the overall political world arena and plays an active role in promoting the cause of people's independence and freedom and of their right to independently shape their destiny, and to an active role in the struggle for world peace and security, for progress, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

The Communists and working people in our country greatly appreciate and sincerely rejoice at the important achievements attained by the Chinese working people in developing their fatherland; these achievements are a particularly important contribution to asserting socialism's superiority and to increasing socialism's influence and prestige worldwide.

The Romanian people, who have shown warm solidarity with the struggle waged by the Chinese people for eliminating foreign oppression and for national and social liberation, and who have enthusiastically hailed the victorious revolution and the establishment of people's power, from the bottom of their hearts share the joy with which the Chinese people are welcoming their great national day. The events and actions that have taken place in our country to mark the great event in China's history reflect the feelings of esteem and appreciation harbored by the Romanian people toward the diligent and talented Chinese people and, at the same time, are further proof of the lastingness of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between them throughout time.

During the years of socialist construction, relations of solidarity and cooperation between our countries experienced a vigorous and many-sided development on the lasting basis of the principles of scientific socialism, full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance.

The motive power of constantly expanding and deepening Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship is the relations of cooperation and solidarity and the close and frequent contacts between the RCP and CPC. Facts themselves have demonstrated the decisive role played by the numerous meetings and talks that have taken place throughout the years in Romania and China at the summit level. The 1982 visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the 1983 visit by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, as well as the recent visit of Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president, and the fruitful talks conducted on those occasions have been important contributions to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and to the general cause of socialism and peace.

Characterizing the development of Romanian-Chinese relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "One can state that the high level of relations between our countries and parties is the result of joint endeavors and efforts throughout the years by both sides, by our parties, countries, and peoples. This requires that we continue to do all we can to constantly increase the level of these relations to the benefit and in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world."

And indeed, Romanian-Chinese cooperation has constantly gained wider scope and richer content, and has fruitfully developed in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other areas, demonstrationg its lastingness and being an important contribution to building the new system in the two countries.

At the same time, Romania and China are actively cooperation in the world arena to resolve major international problems; they are acting to stop the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war, to halt the arms race, and to proceed to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, and to bring about a solution to interstate differences by peaceful means and negotiations; they are acting toward the triumph of the policy of detente, cooperation, social progress, and peace throughout the world.

On the 35th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution and the proclamation of the PRC, the Romanian people convey warmest congratulations to the friendly Chinese people and sincerely wish them the achievement of increasingly greater successes under the CPC's leadership in the tremendous work of China's flourishing on the road to socialism and in the struggle for building a better and more just world and for ensuring peace and international understanding.

COMAN RECEIVES GDR SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT

AU022042 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] On Saturday, 29 September, Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the delegation of the GDR Supreme Court, led by Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, president of that institution, which paid a visit to our country to exchange experiences at the invitation of the Surpreme Tribunal of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting both sides stressed the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and the GDR, and the importance and role played by the mutual exchanges of delegations in getting better acquainted with the life and aspirations of the two peoples.

The meeting was attended by Ion Salajan, chairman of the Supreme Tribunal of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BRIEFS

BRITISH PEACE MOVEMENT DELEGATION -- Bucharest AGERPRES 26/09/1984 -- As guests of the National Peace Committee, Michael Harbottle, reserve general of Great Britain, leading member of the organization "Generals for Peace and Disarmament", director of the Peace and Disarmament Centre and his wife, paid a visit to Romania over September 23-26. The guests were received at the National Peace Committee, at the Committee of Former Combatants and Veterans of the War against Fascism, at the CC of the UCY, [Union of Communist Youth], visited the exhibition "Romania's Economic and Social Development", socio-cultural establishments in the capital. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 84 AU]

SPILJAK ON CHURCH RADICALIZATION OF RELATIONS

AU032142 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 84 p 6

[Excerpts] One has to be very careful nowdays about who enters the party and for what reasons, honest or careerist ones, Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Croatia, said, among other things, in an interview with VJESNIK. Most of the people are in the LC because of ideals, honesty, and the struggle for the people. Some of them, however, have entered the LC out of careerism.

Spiljak then touched on the recently held religious celebrations at Jasenovac and Marija Bistrica with the following words:

"A more complete response to these celebrations demands more space. However, in short, I think that in the first place, these celebrations have passed without political confrontations with society, which people can only approve of. Otherwise, at the top, especially of the Catholic Church, there is a constant radicalization and aggravation of relations with society. It is with the slogans of that radicalization that religious and political mobilization is carried out. In the speech Cardinal Kuharic made at Marija Bistrica, attention was drawn not to purely religious topics and explanations, but to those in which he advocated a role and right of the church that it cannot have according to the Constitution. The speeches' demands that pleaded for partnership with society are precisely the questions for which only society is responsible constitutionally. Through frequently stressed calls to struggle against atheism and Marxism, one actually calls people to a crusade against the system, of this society. Since these are permanent slogans of the church leadership and they become direct confrontation, they should also be assessed within the framework of the celebration at Marija Bistrica.

"All speeches made at Marija Bistrica and Jasenovac, as well as the messages they contain, certainly require a more comprehensive analysis, and probably also open up a possibility for talks with the church. If there is goodwill on both sides, such talks can only benefit the people," Mika Spiljak added.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY GRANTS AMNESTY TO APPLICANTS

LD042322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency held a session today under the chairmanship of Nebi Gasi at which it considered applications for amnesty. The Presidency is reported to have decided to grant amnesty to a certain number of people. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency also considered other questions within its competence.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS OFFICIALS ON KOSOVO VISIT

AU041908 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Nebi Gasi, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, received U.S. Ambassador David Anderson. They discussed the good and friendly relations between the SFRY and the United States, and concluded that real conditions exist to deepen and develop relations between the two countries in all fields of life and in this context, with the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo as well.

David Anderson was also received by Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council; Kolj Siroka, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidency, and Skender Berisa, president of the Provincial Committee for Foreign Relations.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK

AU041029 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1015 GMT 2 Oct 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- The head of the Indian delegation and the representatives of Guyana, Peru, Yugoslavia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Colombia, Algeria and Cyprus spoke at the first session of the non-aligned ministerial meeting here yesterday evening.

India's delegate, in his capacity as chairman, acquainted the delegates with the activities of the movement last year. He said that the movement had launched several initiatives to relax tensions and improve the international climate.

He cited among these the presence of several heads of state of non-aligned countries at last year's U.N. General Assembly session, the establishment of the Committee of the Eight for Palestine and a peace appeal to big powers from a group of non-aligned and other countries.

In his inaugural address, he dwelt on preparations to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, which he praised as an irreplaceable forum for dealing with world problems.

Speakers in the ensuing debate expressed unanimously their commitment to the authentic principles of non-alignment. They also stated their concern about the deteriorating international situation, stressing the need for a more vigorous non-aligned action. Speakers dwelt largely on economic troubles, especially on indebtedness. The foreign ministers also considered existing hotbeds of crisis and ways of finding peaceful solutions for at least some of them.

The ministers gave their full backing for an initiative to convene an international conference on money and finance for development. A number of them stressed the need for unity among the non-aligned, during their more active contribution to the work of the 39th U.N. General Assembly session. The ministerial session was partly devoted to preparations for a conference at the same level next year.

Dizdarevic Meets Counterparts

LD042344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1001 GMT 4 Oct 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic had meetings here yesterday with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, Chief of the PLO Political Bureau Faruq Qaddumi and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Regional crises in the Near and Middle East and nonaligned countries' activity, especially at the 39th U.N. General Assembly session, were the main topics in Dizdarevic's meetings with the heads of the delegations of Kuwait and the PLO.

The situation in Central America and the Contadora Group proposals on a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region were discussed during the meeting with the Mexican foreign minister. The two countries' foreign ministers also exchanged views on economic topics, especially the problem of indebtedness, which is the focus of interest at the General Assembly session.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary and the head of the Romanian delegation discussed East-West relations, the situation in Europe and other questions of mutual interest.

Bilateral questions were also discussed at all the meetings.

Last night, Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali al-Turayki gave a dinner in honour of the Yugoslav foreign secretary.

TOGO PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

LD041247 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 4 Oct 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 (TANJUG) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema left Belgrade at the end of a four-day visit to Yugoslavia today. Before leaving Yugoslavia Eyadema gave a press conference at which he called for a non-aligned meeting to discuss world economic problems. He said that African non-aligned countries should strive to strengthen their economic cooperation and eliminate their backwardness. This, he said, would be a precondition for ending all conflicts in Africa.

Eyadema stressed that his talks with SFRY Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic on the situation in Chad confirmed the two countries' interest in consolidating peace and stability throughout Africa. The talks encompassed the Western Sahara, Namibia and southern Africa in the spirit of the two countries' support for the anti-colonial struggle in Africa. Eyadema stressed that Yugoslavia and Togo want to promote their economic relations in order to enrich their overall very good bilateral relations.

Djuranovic Sees Off Eyadema

LD041251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, left Belgrade this morning following a 4-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

A farewell ceremony with all the honors accorded to highest-ranking foreign leaders was held at Belgrade airport for the eminent guest from Togo. After the anthems of the two countries had been played, the Togo president reviewed a guard of honor and then cordially took leave of his host, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The farewell ceremony was also attended by representatives of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and by other officials.

LIBYAN BRIGADIER DEPARTS; SEEN OFF BY MAMULA

LD041053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander of the SPLAJ [Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah] Armed Forces, left Yugoslavia today. He had been paying an official and friendly visit to our country and the SFRY Armed Forces. The members of the military delegation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah left with Brigadier Jabir.

The guests from friendly nonaligned Libya were seen off at Batajnica by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his colleagues. Abdalla S. Burki, secretary of the SPLAJ People's Bureau in the SFRY, also attended the farewell ceremony.

AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA ON VISAS FOR OFFICIALS

LD042334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 4 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Government and the Albanian Council of Ministers have reached an agreement on uniform travel papers for experts of the two countries crossing the common Yugoslav-Albanian border, it was reported in Belgrade today, Thursday.

Under the agreement, concluded in Tirana on October 2, experts will require only a passport and no visa, and the personnel engaged in work on the border-line will only be checked against a special list of their names. The agreement, which is to be ratified by the assemblies of the two countries, will facilitate the implementation of bilateral agreements in the fields of the water resources and electrical engineering industries, PTT, railway transport, border regime and border-line maintenance.

The construction of a 70-kilometer railway between the Yugoslav town of Titograd and the Albanian town of Shkoder is underway.

Yugoslav citizens can travel to over 50 countries in the world without a visa.

MID-1985 COMPLETION OF RAIL LINK TO SHKODER EXPECTED

AU040755 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Titograd, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- Judging by the present progress with the works, the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Shkoder Railroad will be finished about the middle of next year.

Our part of this international railroad communication line is 24.74 km long. It passes through Cemovsko Polje, and five bridges and three tunnels will be built before the Albanian border. It is the tunnels that are causing the greatest problem for the builders from the Sarajevo Railroad Transportation Organization and the Niksic Construction Organization. The total length of the tunnels extends 2.5 km, but more than the half of the work has been finished.

CUKIC: WHY DOES BULGARIA JEOPARDIZE RELATIONS?

AU041255 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Dusan Cukic commentary: "What Bothers Sofia?"]

[Text] Unpleasant news has come twice in a very short time from the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, from the towns that have been cooperating for years and have periodically met at well-established friendly rallies: Now in Delcevo, and last week in Kriva Palanka, the representatives of the Sofia authorities did not allow -- as far as they were concerned -- a rally, a traditional gathering of the people of the two states, to be held, although it had been announced long in advance.

Before the decision, which certainly was not adopted on the spur of the moment, a condition was given to our organizers: There will be a rally if you remove the exhibition. This detail in cooperation and good-neighborliness that they found objectionable, was nothing more than a permanent exposition telling about 4 decades of the modern Macedonian state and recalling the session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia, ASNOM, which is equally far removed in time and whose jubilee is now.

Why and for what reason could these documents bother our neighbors, particularly since it is a matter of historic detail, facts that nobody can ever dispute and -- particularly important in this case -- a matter of an exhibition whose focus is on the nature of the SFRY and therefore does not impinge on outside interests or in any other way constitute an interference or imposition of opinion.

How, then, is one to comprehend this latest move by the Bulgarian authorities? Particularly since the July meetings of the Yugoslav premier with Sofia's most distinguished statesmen are still fresh in mind. Is it perhaps a question of extremism, which Todor Zhivkov also discussed in his talks with Milka Planinc, or a stubborn negation of the Macedonian nation and state, which does not show anything but the pertinence of the warning repeated by our side for the umpteenth time that on such a basis there is no chance for the urgently needed dialogue on the basis of the principles which -- at least as far as the SFRY and Bulgaria are concerned -- were created immediately after World War II by the giants of the international workers and communists movement, Tito and Dimitrov (in the same palace on the Black Sea coast where Milka Planinc and Grisha Filipov put their signatures this July to the only communique of the two premiers)?

Did not several places in the latest joint statement, which was achieved thanks to exhausting [iscrpljujuci] talks of experts, and subsequently of the official delegations at sessions in Sofia and Varna, set down that good relations and trust are built on the greatest possible circulation of people, too, and in this sense, did it not put special emphasis precisely on border rallies?

The Bulgarian partners are well aware of this, just as they are well aware of the joint agreement to discuss frankly and without preconditions everything that may hamper cooperation. The rally commission from the Bulgarian town of Simitli simply set a condition to its twin from the Yugoslav town of Delcevo on Sunday, forgetting that our people last year, on the same occasion, did not indulge in blackmail when they were faced with an exhibition of anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian substance; they behaved in the spirit of the state protocol and in the desire that the people from both sides of the border who had gathered might meet and contribute by their mutual contacts to good will, understanding, and cooperation.

Why they decided in Simitli, and a week earlier in Kyustendil, with the aid of blackmail, to break agreements on holding rallies and thus inflict damage on the further development of bilateral relations of the two countries, remains to be seen in the light of interpretations from official Sofia, without whose idea -- it is certain -- such moves would not have occurred.

Therefore, one wonders at this behavior, which is out of line with the latest official acts and the strivings of the highest officials of the SFRY and Bulgaria, who agreed in a different way and with more understanding and trust to forge the way to cooperation in the interest of peace on our borders, in the Balkans, and beyond.

Precisely for this reason, one should believe that the behavior of local authorities has no deeper inspiration and that Sofia has not forgotten the July meeting. This was called a stimulus, or, as Todor Zhivkov put it at the Boyana Residence to Milka Planinc, a new impulse.

Who is now jeopardizing this, and for what purpose?

TRIAL OF PRISTINA BOMBERS BEGINS 4 OCTOBER

LD041521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- A group of 11 persons accused of hostile activity, which the indictment described as terrorism, went on trial today in the Pristina District Court before a bench of five judges presided over by Judge Imer Osaj. In the dock is a group of irredentists who planted explosive devices in several places in Pristina, intent on sowing fear among the citizens, spreading insecurity and hopelessness, and rapidly achieving one of the irredentists' strategic goals -- the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins and the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Those facing justice are: Rafat Kafedzoli (1957), biology graduate; Nuhi Banjaku (1954), worker at the Inkos work organization; Sacir Ruhani (1959), worker from Novo Brdo; Dzemalj Krasnici (1928), pensioner; Sadik Jasari (1947), sales supervisor; Hazir Dzafoli (1959), unemployed; Ajse Djombaljaj (1948) teacher; Aslan Dibrani, (1961), arts faculty student; Hamit Pireva (1936), worker; Mentor Krasnici (1960), musician; Gani Bunjaku (1961) student in the faculty of natural sciences and mathematics.

All the accused, with the exception of Hazir Dzafoli, who is from the village of Drenovac, are from Pristina.

The indictment charges the first nine accused with committing the criminal act of association for hostile activity -- terrorism, from Article 136, paragraphs 1 or 2 in connection with Article 125, which is punishable as the gravest form of crime under Article 139, paragraph 1 of the SFRY Criminal Law. In giving such a classification, the prosecution proceeded from the fact that the members of this group went a step further than the enemy's present activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and embarked on planting explosives, presenting a threat to the peace, security and life of citizens; and intended later to embark on assassination attempts and attacks against specific persons. Let us recall that the harshest penalties, including the death penalty, are envisaged for such a crime.

The indictment, which is presented by Miftar Jasici, deputy district public prosecutor, cites in detail all the group's actions, of which there were a total of 14 between June 1981 and March 1984, when the group was uncovered and arrested.

It all started after the counterrevolutionary events, in the spring of 1981, when Rifat Kafedzoli, Nuhi Bunjaku, Sacir Ruhani, Dzemalj Krasnici, Sadik Jasari, Hazir Dzafoli, and Ibrahim Krasnici, following many contacts, discussions and consultations, decided to form an illegal group, which they called "The Kosovo Committee for Protection of the Rights of Albanians in Yugoslavia." The first accused, Kafedzoli, was elected president of the committee, pseudonyms were settled upon, membership fees paid, and a plan of operations and for obtaining arms was drawn up. With this aim, Ajse Djomboljaj and Aslan Dibrani, who also became members of the group, were brought in.

Sacir Ruhani, a worker at the Novo Brdo mine, supplied the explosive, which was used to fill short metal tubes; these devices were then planted in various parts of town. None of these first explosives were actually heard by Pristina citizens, but the choice of places where they were planted is very indicative. The first incident, in June 1981, was an inflammable plastic bottle thrown into a telephone connection box of a building in the suburbs of Ulpijana in which military personnel live, though the original intention was to throw it into the electricity connection box.

A second explosive device was placed on the rail track near a tunnel on the outskirts of Pristina 3 months later. On 26 October 1982, explosives were planted in three places in the very center of town, but failed to explode. Less than 2 months later, first on 5 and then 22 December, forceful explosions went off near the BORBA offices and on the roof of the Pristina Television building. During the night of 12 February 1983, the citizens of Pristina were once again alarmed by two explosions, on Beogradska Street and in the Taslidze suburb. Again, 2 months later, right in the center of town again at the height of the popular Pristina evening promenade, two detonations 25 minutes apart alarmed many strollers. There was then a break until February of this year, when a "bomb" was thrown into the yard of Momcilo Uskokovic on Crniljevska Street and another on to the roof of a house on Ibarska Street. The last and most destructive explosive went off on 8 March by the rear door of the Grmija department store right in the center of town.

Soon after this, the security organs got on the track, and after painstaking work, managed to catch those responsible with the exception of Ibrahim Krasnici, who fled, and Pristina inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. It was indeed difficult to get on to the track of this extremist group. They planned all their actions very precisely, planted the explosive in places from which one could rapidly leave unnoticed, and those placing the bombs frequently gave up their original intentions if they noticed that they might be suspected. All the "bombs" were planted precisely where they would have the greatest psychological and terrifying effect, where the non-Albanian population was most concentrated, and near firms or institutions that the irredentists most detested. Luckily, there were no deaths or injuries, but damage amounting to 1.5 million dinars was caused.

The indictment charges the last two accused, Mentor Krasnici and Gani Bunjaku, with aiding and abetting, that is, failing to report a crime.

Four others accused were not members of the group but knew of the terrorist acts and those who planted the explosive devices. They are: Kadri Ljubenista (1936) pensioner from the village of Radeliste near Struga; Becir Djombaljaj (1955) teacher from Mramor; Trandeljina Ljubenista (1959), a student from Radeliste; and Cerim Teljciu (1943), clerk at the provincial institute of statistics, from Obilic. With the exception of Trandeljina Ljubenista, who is charged with the crime of counterrevolutionary threat to the social order of the SFRY, the other three are charged with hostile propaganda, for they read material of a hostile content, had meetings, and called for a "Republic of Kosovo."

Some of these will also appear in the capacity of witnesses of the terrorist group.

First heard was the first accused, Rifat Kafedzoli, who described in detail how the group was formed and its terrorist activity, confirming that the final goal of these dirty deeds, which threatened human life and social property, was the realization of the irredentist idea of a "Republic of Kosovo" and its ethnic purity.

SFRY CHAMBER ON 1985 SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD042245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today discussed the guidelines of socioeconomic development in 1985. This ended the so-called preliminary discussion on economic activity next year. Prior to this session, these guidelines were critically assessed at sessions of all the committees of this chamber. Today's session also adopted working conclusions stipulating that the drawing up of planning documents, above all of the 1985 draft economic resolution, should be done according to schedule.

According to planners, all necessary changes envisaged in the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization should be carried out next year. The most important work will be done in the sphere of prices; economic relations with abroad; normalizing the financial situation in the economy; financing extended reproduction; and other sectors of economic activity.

At its session today, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted a bill on changes in the law determining the total volume of federation expenditures for 1984 and a number of other reports and decisions. Velizar Sekerovic informed the delegates about the discussion of the Socialist Alliance regarding economic development this year. He placed special emphasis on the dissatisfaction among members of this organization with the slow pace and inconsistent way in which development policy has been implemented this year. It has resulted in a high inflation, a drop in the standard of living, and so forth. In the future, the Socialist Alliance will therefore insist that all decisions regarding economic policy be based on the provisions outlined in the stabilization program.

According to Berislav Sefer (Croatia), positive changes made in the economy this year do not represent a reversal of our economic policy or the beginning of economic and social progress. This is confirmed by the fact that the complex objectives of economic activity and social policy have not been implemented.

A real turn in the Yugoslav economy would bring about increased productivity, reduced production expenditure and higher efficiency, improved product quality, and new programs. However we have not yet achieved this kind of reversal. According to Sefer, there is an urgent need for the volume of administrative interventions in economic activity at all levels of decisionmaking to be considerably reduced next year and replaced by adequate changes in the mechanism of our economic system that will have a consistent and encouraging effect.

The chamber puts the Federal Executive Council [FEC] under obligation to submit to the SFRY Assembly by the end of October at the latest a draft resolution for next year and other draft documents in connection with the resolution. It should also submit analytical documents that answer all outstanding questions raised during the discussion in the chamber and in other working bodies.

The Chamber also concluded that the FEC is dutybound to submit to the SFRY Assembly within the same period drafts of those laws that should be passed by the end of this year so that a policy of socioeconomic development in 1985 can be established.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a report on the implementation of the joint foreign currency policy and estimates of balance of payments and foreign currency balance for 1984. Earlier, Dragutin Grupkovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, had informed the delegates about the latest trends in the implementation of the joint foreign currency policy.

Up to 24 September, total exports had increased 4.4 percent, with exports to the convertible currency area increasing 8 percent and exports to the clearing system area falling 4 percent. In the same period, imports increased 2 percent. Imports of capital equipment and consumer goods continue to fall, Grupkovic said. It is worth mentioning that increased industrial production in the country has not been reflected in a corresponding increase in exports. Since domestic demand has also fallen, it is reasonable to conclude that stocks are being created. On the basis of the figures for the period up to 1 June this year, stocks of goods increased by as much as 60 percent, which could have an unfavorable effect on overall economic activity.

Despite some unfavorable trends, foreign currency inflow for the January-August period increased 21 percent compared with the same period last year. This was possible because of outstanding payments for goods exported in 1983.

Soon, Grupkovic said in ending his report, the FEC will submit to the SFRY Assembly a draft law on changes and addenda to the Foreign Currency Law. It is expected that these changes will ensure more efficient functioning of the existing legal regulations.

Following the discussion on the implementation of Yugoslavia's joint foreign currency policy in 1984, the Chamber also adopted several conclusions in which it was stated that certain positive results have been achieved this year in the sphere of both economic relations with abroad and in the economy as a whole. However, the Chamber warned that it is necessary to consider the introduction of all possible measures that will ensure that the emerging trends are retained and further developed.

The Chamber also noted that certain shortcomings and manifestations are causing special concern and that it is necessary to analyze the reasons and suggest appropriate measures. To achieve this it is necessary to:

-- Analyze the causes of decelerating growth of exports, which has been apparent since May this year, and to propose urgent measures for speeding up export growth;

-- Examine the causes of the tendency toward increasing raw and reproduction material exports in relation to overall exports, and in this connection, propose necessary measures;

-- Since foreign currency inflow has not yet reached the level envisaged by plan documents for this year and is lower than the realized exports of goods and services in the past period of this year, the FEC should submit to the Chamber by the end of October a more detailed report on foreign currency income from tourism, transportation and investment programs abroad explaining why invisible earnings are falling and proposing measures to eliminate the causes of the fall;

-- The FEC should particularly examine the problem with the foreign payments due us and suggest measures to eliminate these problems;

-- The tendency of increased stocks in economic organizations resulting from increased industrial production and insufficient sales of our goods abroad and on domestic markets and the deliberate storing of goods by some producers and trading sectors has had a negative effect on the volume of exports, and increased production expenditure, and thereby the inflation rate. By the end of this month the FEC should prepare and submit to this chamber a detailed analysis clearly specifying those economic sectors where this problem is particularly manifest, as well as the necessary measures that can be taken in this regard.

It is necessary for the FEC to prepare and submit as soon as possible during this month a report on the implementation of the law on foreign currency dealings and credit relations with abroad. A detailed explanation should be given as to why the foreign currency market is not yet functioning and what measures should be taken to create the conditions necessary for its normal functioning as quickly as possible. Solutions should also be suggested to the problems arising from the existing discrepancy between socially recognized needs of reproduction and real foreign currency inflow.

By rebalancing the 1984 federal budget, its volume has been increased by 12.7 billion dinars. The entire amount is earmarked for partial adjustment of funds to finance the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

In the federal budget for this year, funds earmarked for financing the YPA amount to 231.6 billion dinars, or 5.2 percent of the national income planned in the resolution with a growth indicator of 25 percent, or a national income value of 4,454,000,000 dinars. As a result of the increased rate of inflation and growth rate, its nominal value is expected to be considerably higher than the one planned. If the funds for financing the YPA were not adjusted it would have only 4 percent of the national income at its disposal in 1984.

Proceeding from the fact that the YPA has planned its development and modernization within the figure of 5.2 percent of the national income and has accordingly undertaken certain obligations at home and abroad, a need has emerged to readjust previously fixed funds for its financing in 1984. This increase in the volume of the federal budget means that only partial readjustment is being carried out, which does not secure the funds necessary for covering increased prices, nor does it take into consideration the dinar exchange rate. This is the reason why despite all the measures that the YPA is taking to carry out its tasks in a rational and economical way, it will have to postpone a part of its program for next year.

DOLANC URGES BETTER FIRE PREVENTION AWARENESS

LD042342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Nis, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- A 2-day scientific symposium on the theme "Protection From Fire and Explosions", attended by about 200 scientists and specialists from associated labor, high school institutions, and organizations from all over the country concerned with the problem of how to protect the natural and work environment, opened in Nis today. The meeting was organized by the Faculty for Work Safety in Nis in cooperation with the Serbian Economic Chamber, the Dunav Insurance Institute in Belgrade and the Yugoslav Association of Explosives Manufacturers.

The participants were greeted by Dr Dragoljub Stojanovic, dean of the Faculty for Work Safety. The symposium was opened by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency.

The dynamic economic development in our country, Stane Dolanc said, has not been followed to a sufficient extent by adequate measures and efforts aimed at the awareness of and conditions for establishing a qualitatively new social attitude in the field of protection against fire, explosives, and other causes of damage. He recalled that in the country there are about 12,000 fires a year with hundreds of victims and material damage exceeding 20 billion dinars. Last year alone, 132 people were killed and 504 injured while indirect and direct damage amounted to over 28 billion dinars. About 200 explosions are also recorded in our country, with over 150 victims and considerable material damage.

The causes of so high a number of fires and explosions are on the whole of a subjective nature. Over 60 percent of fires and explosions are caused by negligence or carelessness, while the causes of about 20 percent are unknown. Such a situation, caused primarily by lack of discipline and irresponsible behavior, or even ignorance, also represents fertile soil for the activity of certain hostile forces that would like to see our country suffer economic, and thus also political, damage.

Speaking about shortcomings in this field, Stane Dolanc particularly dwelt on the penal policy. In his view, punishment meted out for various failures in the field of fire protection is not in keeping with the social threat and damaged caused to society. How else could one explain the fact that in two socialist republics, out of the total number of criminal charges brought against those responsible in two socialist republics in 1982, the courts ruled against the defendants in only 20 percent of the cases, and even then imposed only suspended sentences or fines. Stane Dolanc said at today's meeting, we must do all we can to ensure that protection against fire and explosions is the daily very specific preoccupation of all sociopolitical and social organizations, state organs, and all the scientific research organizations, educational institutions, information media and other organs of social self-protection and that they are constantly involved in it.

During his stay in Nis, Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, also talked with representatives of the Nis region and the Nis Military District on topical aspects of economic stabilization.

BRIEFS

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES ENVOY -- Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranoviç, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Slavoljub Aleksic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republics of Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda, before the latter's departure to take up his post. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 4 Oct 84 LD]

NEW CROAT COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT -- Zagreb, 2 October (TANJUG) -- At a session held today under the chairmanship of Ante Markovic, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia elected Ivan Kovac its vice president. Kovac was elected a new member of the Executive Council by the Croat Assembly on 25 September this year when Ante Skataretiko, until recently member and vice president of the Executive Council, was appointed Yugoslav ambassador to Italy. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 2 Oct 84 LD]